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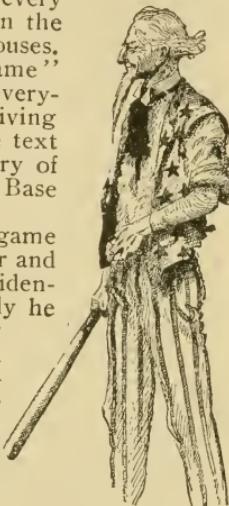
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JOSEPH R. HICKEY,
Rules Committee, California Rugby Union.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL RUGBY FOOT BALL GUIDE

1913

EDITED BY
JOSEPH R. HICKEY
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W. PALMER FULLER, JR.,
President California Rugby Union.

Tour of Australian Team

By JOSEPH R. HICKEY.

The Rugby season of 1912 will be recorded in the history of Pacific Coast foot ball as the most successful since the inception of the game, the progressive features being pronounced in the strength of the club and secondary institution teams, a clearer interpretation of the rules and recognition of officials, coupled with the invasion of the All-Star Australian team, as arranged by the California Rugby Union.

International importance was attached to the tour of the Waratahs. The ambitious programme arranged by the Rugby Union and the satisfactory financing of the enterprise placed the organization on a dignified basis and inevitable in the attainment of flourishing conditions.

Conspicuous in the activities of the season were the several agencies developed as a result of increased interest in Rugby. The necessary co-operation of all clubs in sharing the expense of bringing the Australian team to California, the creation of the referees committee as a trial board and to provide competent officials, tended to cement and permanently establish these channels to the credit of the Rugby Union.

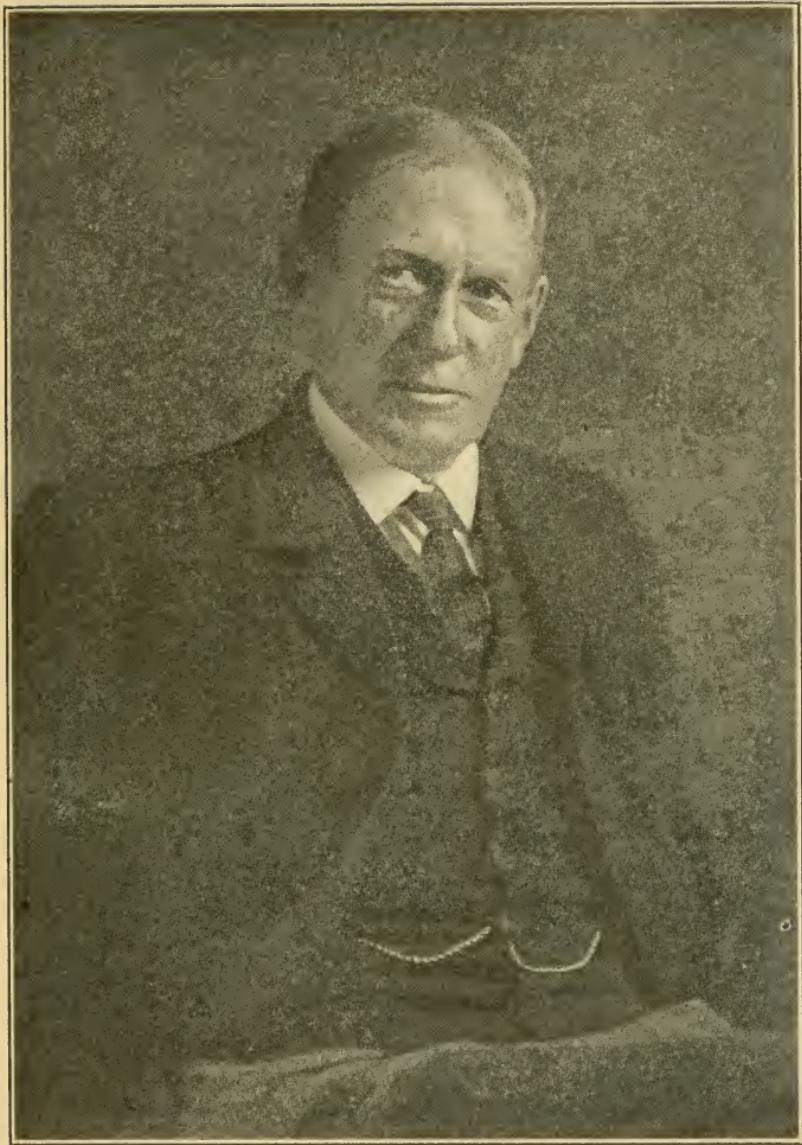
Consistent with the participation of the Australian team was the excellent influence exerted by their respect for deciding officials and conception of clean sport, in the principle that the pleasure and benefit is for all concerned.

The reluctance to substitute fresh players during various stages of a match, a feature without credit to American foot ball, and a strict observance of Rugby Union rules, together with a high ideal of a referee's authority, offered inspiring example in contradiction to professional coach methods locally prominent.

The closing games with the Australian team are reported to be among the notable contests in the season of 1912, the world

over. Progress shown during the games of the Waratah schedule indicated marvelous possibilities, in view of the comparatively brief period that Rugby has been played on the Pacific Coast.

Play of the local teams matured during the stay of the Australian squad, the over amount of attention given to defensive and spoiling tactics disappearing in the final games, when the backs opened up the play resulting in sensational and effective passing. Other features which showed improvement as the season progressed were the combined dribbling rushes, tight scrummaging and cross-kicking. The tendency to overdo tackling and rushing was eliminated in the evident advantage of attack above defense. Generally the Australian methods have been adopted. Passing and cross-kicking by the backs and fanning out moves by the forwards developed a more open game, indicative of a standard which in a few years will be equal to extending the best fifteen of any other country.



DR. FRANK ANGELL,

Chairman Faculty Athletic Committee of Stanford University, a strong advocate of Foot Ball Reform.

Essential Points in Refereeing

By W. W. HILL.

Successful Rugby in California, as was, and still is the case in other countries, depends a good deal upon the ability, tact and personality of the referee. By successful Rugby, I mean that style of play which, free from dispute, wrangling, unfairness and unnecessary roughness, and by reason of its openness and cleanliness, provided an attractive and enjoyable game for players and spectators alike, and, at the same time, supplies a developing medium for the youth of the country to become clean living and healthy specimens of manhood. Rugby is not successful unless it carries with it these attributes, and in their successful evolution the referee is to play a greater part than the actual players and, perhaps, as great as the administrator or legislator of the game. In the following paragraphs I will endeavor to touch on what I consider the most essential phases of the art, based on a long and varied experience and study of the subject.

Firstly, let me say that the co-operation and support of the players is absolutely necessary to a pleasant game, and at the outset the official should aim at carrying with him the respect, confidence and cohesion of both teams. If harassing and absolutely unnecessary appealing by participants is allowed then nothing but chaos results, and it should be remembered that extraordinary power goes with the position.

The laws of the game and the rulings in connection therewith specially provide that the referee has the power to stop appeal, except in such cases where appeals are specially provided for—the claiming of a mark, for instance—and he further has the power to order off an offender who tries to influence decisions, after having been cautioned. The arbitrary action of sending off has only been resorted to on but very rare occasions, and



W. W. HILL,

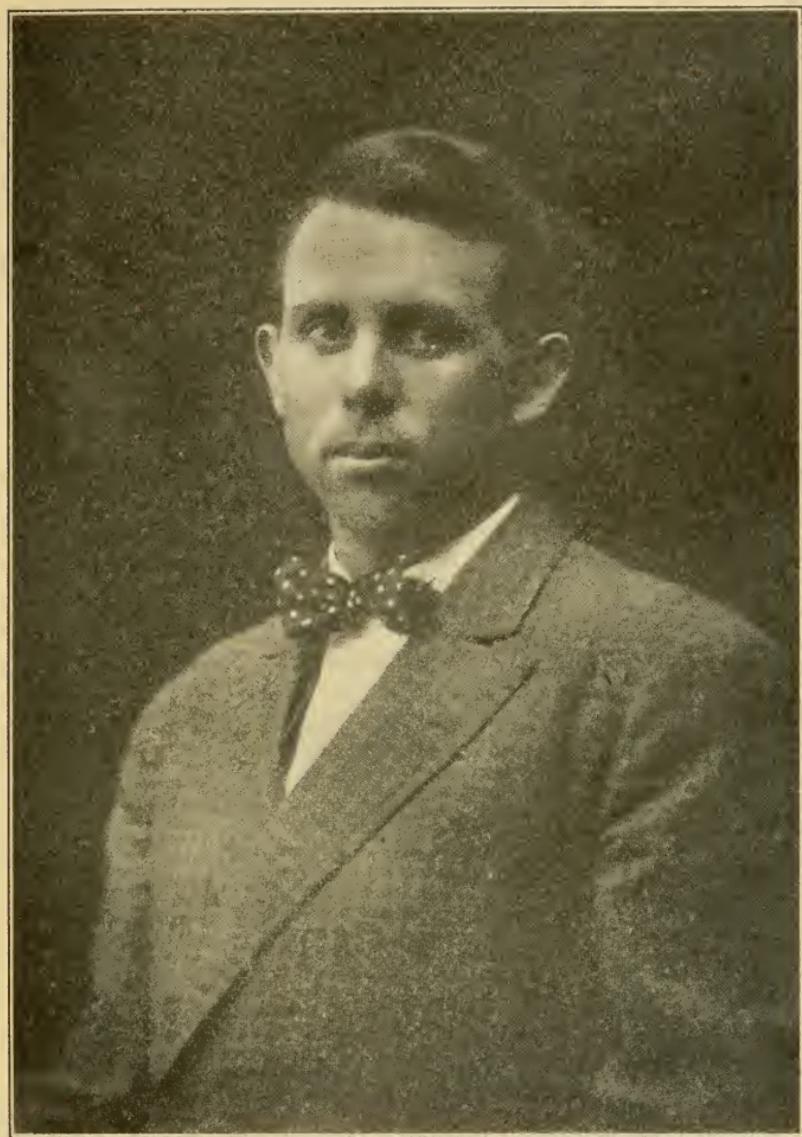
Secretary of the New South Wales Rugby Union, and Referee of the Annual
Stanford-California Game.

in directing attention to the power here it is not recommended unless the occasion absolutely demands it. However, one matter I do wish to emphasize, and that is that no talking to or at the referee should be tolerated, and the effect on the game when such is the case is already well known. In this the players when asked will, I think, willingly co-operate, as it must be evident to them all that the referee's decision is final on all matters of fact and that if he sees a breach it will be penalized, unless an advantage is gained by the non-offending side. All the appealing possible, however, should not make him give an award if he does not see the breach. Therefore, what is the use of appeal?

Usually either captain is allowed to ask the referee what the decision is if it is not plain to him, but there should be no questioning of such decision in any way at all, unless the referee's knowledge of the law is at fault, when notice should be given of an appeal to the governing body on the question of law. The more free a game is from talking of all sort whatever the more enjoyable it will be found for all concerned. Referees should, however, remember that confidence is not secured, generally speaking, by arbitrary and harsh actions, and that sort of thing should be kept for special occasions.

Confidence in the referee also goes with quick and positive decisions. The official's whistle should be loud, but also sharp, and aimed so that the sound reaches the men it is intended to stop. The action of giving awards should be done in such a decisive and definite way that can leave no question as to their correctness. Players are only human, and will be found most irritable under circumstances which too frequently escape the referee in all parts of the world.

These cases particularly I would mention when, if violations are permitted, nothing but disorder will result. These are: firstly, the grasping of opponents, either just before or just after they have the ball; secondly, offside play of breakaway forwards and back field men while the ball is in the scrum, and thirdly the approaching or remaining offside players within the ten-yard mark while an opponent is waiting for the ball. All of



RALPH MERRITT,

Delegate to the California Rugby Union from the University of California and
a member of the International Games Committee.

these points require the most careful watching, and I should strongly advise the occupying of positions so that as wide a view of the field as possible can be obtained. On the blind side of the scrum an official can watch all the play of the front row, the putting of the ball in and the heeling, etc., while at the same time a hurricane glance across the field will show perhaps a center or wing man in an offside position encroaching on his visavis. In passing, rushes, short kicks, etc., it enables the man with the whistle to keep in line with the play, watch illegal tackling and offside play of practically the whole thirty players.

In regard to the ten-yard rule the laws specially state that an offside player shall not approach or wilfully remain within ten yards of an opponent waiting for the ball. Let me emphasize the words "wilfully remain," and the whole point must be very evident. If any laxity is shown on these three headings trouble is sure to follow, therefore I emphasize for the benefit of readers.

In regard to the laws of the game there are two pre-eminent sections that to my mind take absolute pride of place. I would mention first the advantage law, which gives more scope than any other in the book. That a side should not gain an advantage by its own breach is equity and justice, but all too often the reverse happens and a penalty is awarded when play is in such a position that a continuance would have at once been a decided gain to the non-offending side. It is a wonderful rule and makes the difference between the great and mediocre referee. It means a speedy, open and clean game, with no room for the man who stops to unnecessarily appeal for breaches. Generally, it keeps the ball in motion to such an extent that roughness is out of the question, and there is no doubt that the scope is wide enough to give the referee an almost unlimited power. I am of the opinion that to properly apply the rule either a knowledge of the spirit of the game, gained as a player, or a very close study of the play itself, apart from the book knowledge, is necessary and would advise all to approach the subject on these lines.

Next to the advantage law I class the "offside rules" and the tackle laws as most important. The former has been touched on above and is generally understood in its other phases. The law regarding tackle, however, has not been mastered by many referees. The word "tackle" I use, of course, in its strictly technical meaning—"the holding of a player by one or more opponents so that he cannot pass the ball"—and not in regard to the mere grasping of a player in any position, which is the generally adopted use of the word. Now the laws provide that when a man is "tackled" he must put the ball down. If he does not then a penalty is awarded against him. If he is prevented from doing so the penalty is given against the opponents. The way in which this law works out is, of course, the depletion of a lot of heavy ruck play which exists only because often the holder of the ball is allowed to try and force his way through an impossible mass. If the ball goes down at once it is played with the foot and immediately finds a way out into the open. The same thing applies to the dropping on a ball when on the ground, and here again the law provides that the player must immediately get up, otherwise a penalty. If he is prevented, then the kick is against his opponents. The result, if enforced, must be apparent, and one has only to think of the enormous amount of good, clean, wholesome play that will result from a strict application of these provisions, to at once see the absolute necessity of enforcement.

In reading the laws it will be found useful in thoroughly absorbing the meaning to follow a subject throughout. For instance, take the tackle. Under Rule 2 will be found the definition of tackle. Under Rules 6 (b), 6 (c), 11 (b), 11 (c), 11 (d) will be found reference to the subject, and having read the definition immediately before the meaning becomes easier. Scrummage is another law, and the definition in Rule 2, following a reading of 6 and 11, will help in the same way.

One must remember that Rugby opens up more varied forms of play than perhaps any other game, and by reason of its great variety gives wide choice of the use of tactics, both offensive and defensive. There is room for the thinker always.



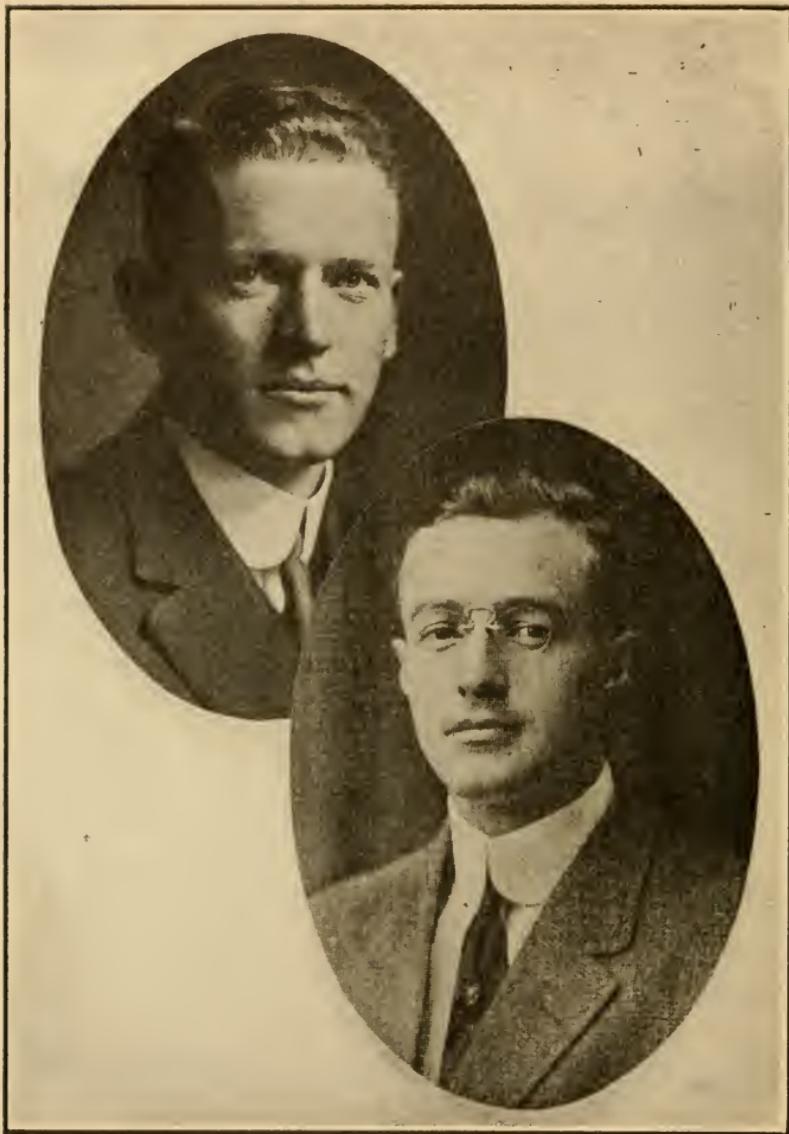
L. S. READING.

Vice-President California Rugby Union and Prominent Referee.

The most successful men have been the unorthodox, and the most successful teams those that can alter their play to suit the circumstances of the game. It therefore behooves the all-important referee to rise to the occasion and give full scope to the wide and far reaching rules. A dribbling rush with all its most effective and well planned openings, its control of the ball, and its backing up and supporting work is useless if any opponent is allowed to cling to the ball on the ground for some time after going down on it. The clever heeling, wheeling and other scrum play is nullified if offside is permitted while the ball is in; the passing rush is of no value if illegal tackling is permissible.

One could quote case after case, but the above is sufficient to make my meaning clear.

In conclusion let me say to the men who are aspiring to the top rung of the ladder in this department, that the knowledge of the spirit of the laws is most important, while the next and absolutely essential point is that there should be no hesitancy in decisions. The making of a game second to none in variegated play, physical and moral good to young citizenship, and to the building of associations and friendships everlasting, both local and international, is to a large extent in your hands. Make the most of your opportunity. Many valuable points may be learned by referees in Spalding's "How to Play Rugby" by old International. One could write at much greater length on this very wide subject, but I have endeavored to cover the essential and more important points. I trust the article may be found useful in assisting a game which has given me an infinite amount of pleasure.



WILLIAM DONALD,
Graduate Manager University of California,
and a Rugby enthusiast.

WARREN BOVARD,
Graduate Manager University of
Southern California, who has fostered
Rugby in Los Angeles.

All-America Team Selection Vindicated

By WILLIAM UNMACK.

Full-back.

Erb (Stanford).

Three-quarters.

Peart (California). Allen (California). Noble (Stanford).

Five-eighths.

Harrigan (Stanford). Austin (Olympic).

Half-back.

Morris (California).

Forwards.

Momson (Santa Clara). Smith (Stanford).

King (California). Arrell (Olympic).

Gard (Stanford). McKim (California).

Schaupp (Stanford). Sanborn (Stanford).

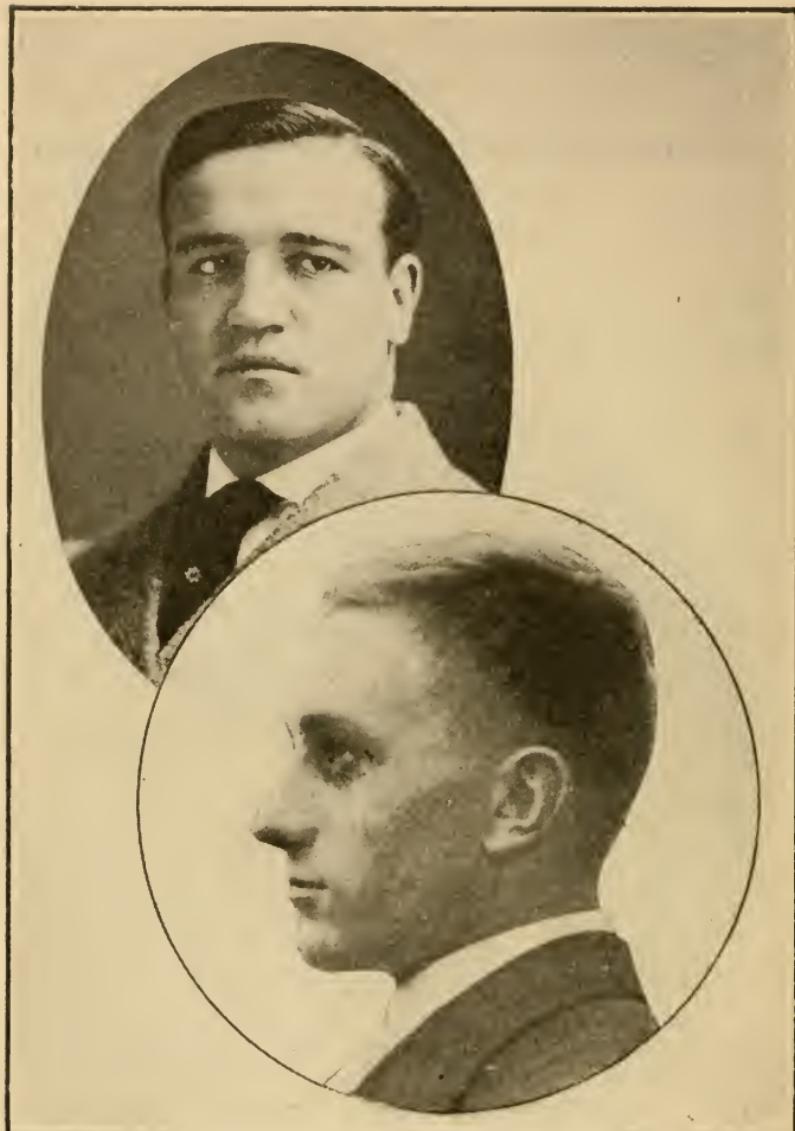
Reserves.

Kern (Stanford). Fletcher (California).

Risling (Stanford). Guerin (Olympic).

Cass (Stanford). Glasscock (Olympic).

No more will the hue and cry be sent up that a combined team, representative of the best teams playing Rugby foot ball on this coast, is useless other than on paper. No more will the "knockers" have the opportunity to flout the idea that fifteen men who know the game, cannot, without practice together, get in and play a brand of Rugby foot ball that is able to hold at bay a team of the best exponents of this code throughout the entire game. Furthermore, those who protested against the men named by the Selection Committee to represent America against Australia in the long-to-be-remembered game of November 16, 1912, at Berkeley, have had to admit that no better team could have been selected to play that international



HARRY A. MCKENZIE,
Olympic Club Delegate to the Rugby
Union.

MOWATT MITCHELL,
Popular Rugby Referee from Southern
California.

contest. It is a vindication for this committee, and it is victory for those who have at all times advocated the combining of the best men in an All-Star team, not for newspaper work, but for practical purposes.

The work of the California Rugby Union Selection Committee—Joe Hickey, Palmer Fuller and "Taffy" Phillips—is worthy of the best efforts ever made by any Selection Committee in any part of the world, in its endeavors to get together a fifteen that would ably represent the country for which it was chosen to do battle. The efforts of a few members of the Rugby Union to discredit the membership of this committee prior to the game is unworthy, but now that it is all over with it is pleasing to note that the "kickers" have fallen in line with public sentiment and are of the opinion that the committee could not have improved on its selections.

The America versus Australia game marks an epoch in Rugby history the world over, and it will not be long before we have many other genuine international games with other sections of the globe. For the American team to get in the field and hold the Australians in the background for 60 of the 80 minutes of play is a feat long to be remembered, and one that has resounded round the globe. Up to five minutes of full time America held a lead of 8 to 6, but it was in that last five minutes of whirlwind play that the Australians showed us that we still have considerable to learn in this country in the matter of attack.

We have mastered the fine elements of defense, and the tour last year of the Australians has taught us considerable in the art of attack that will be assimilated by the teams all over the coast in 1913. The game with Australia proved conclusively that it is possible to pick a team of the best players from various clubs on short notice and when placed in the field they will make a remarkable showing. True, under such conditions there is not the great combination that could be expected from a team that has played together the whole season, but there is a general feeling among the men that they have a duty to perform, and, realizing that duty, they give their best efforts.



EDGAR POMEROY,
Secretary California Rugby Union.

The 'varsity and club rivalries are entirely forgotten; the personal feelings of one player toward another, which crop out in interclub games, are never considered, and the whole fifteen get in and play the game for the game's sake and for the honor and prestige of the country they have the honor to represent. With this feeling it is no wonder that high class players are able to show at their best. It is no wonder that when class is pitted against class, that class will show in every movement and action of the players.

It has been a mistaken idea here that a team unless it had played through the whole season as a team could not make a creditable showing. It has been claimed that the team would not have combination, that the men would fail to understand each other's methods of play, particularly in the back-field. It has been claimed that it would take a number of practise games to get such a picked team in a position to play against another team.

These fallacies have all been exploded and we are now ready to pick another All-Star team. The work of the local Selection Committee proved that a first class team could be named by a small committee. Their work showed that a man's ability was the only thing that got him a place on their team, irrespective of the 'varsity or club to which he belonged. Their work showed that they played no favorites and that it made no matter to the committee what influences were brought to bear on them. They played the game of picking the team fairly, and the team showed the results of their carefully considered selections by getting in and playing a remarkable brand of Rugby foot ball.

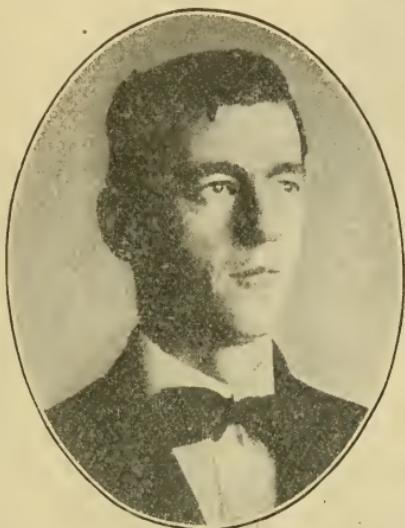
The East can name as many mythical All-Star teams as it likes, but it will probably never have the opportunity of proving that its All-Star aggregations are worthy of the name. On the Pacific Coast we now have a game that is international in its scope, and we will have many opportunities of trying our strength against other countries of the world. Our All-Star teams of the future will be practical teams, not theoretical.



JAMES SCHAFFER,
Coach of the University of California.

All-America Rugby Teams Since 1906

SELECTED BY WILLIAM UNMACK.

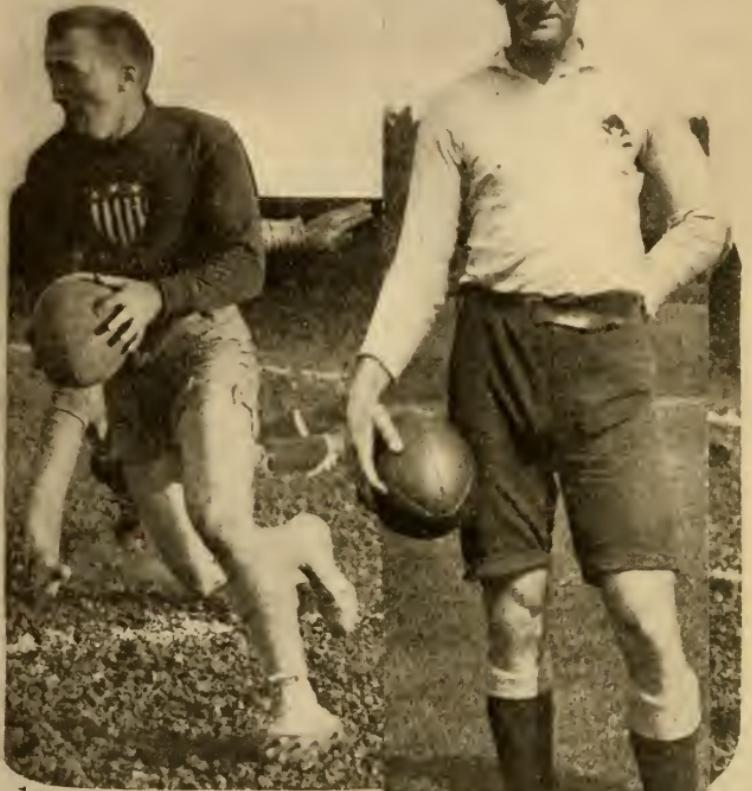


1906.

Full-back, Fenton (Stanford); Three-quarters, Holman (Stanford), Laumeister (Stanford), Stanton (California); Five-eighths, Chalmers (Stanford), Stott (Stanford); Half-back, Schaeffer (California); Wing Forward, Presley (Stanford); Forwards, Koerner (Stanford), Minturn (Stanford), Pemberton (Stanford), Cheda (Stanford), Farmer (California), Bell (California), Twitchell (California); Reserves, Owen (Stanford), Molfino (Stanford), Budleman (California), Stow (California), Tuller (California).

1907.

Full-back, Butler (California); Three-quarters, Holman (Stanford), Vandervort (Stanford), Johns (California); Forwards, Koerner (Stanford), Barnicott (California), Pemberton (Stanford), Freeman (Nevada), Bell (California), Miller (Stanford), Budleman (California); Five-eighths, Cerf (California), Ganong (Stanford); Half-back, Fenton (Stanford); Wing Forward, Tuller (California); Reserves, Cadwalader (Stanford), Dwiggins (California), M. Mitchell (Stanford), Fairbanks (California), Crawford (Stanford), Rhyne (Stanford), Twitchell (California).



1

2.

1. Dodging Tacklers—Benny Erb, the sensational Stanford full-back in action.
2. Tom Richards, Vice-Captain of the Waratahs, a member of the famous Wallabies of 1909, and one of the greatest forward exponents of Rugby.

1908.

Full-back, Butler (California); Three-quarters, Holman (Stanford); L. Scott (Stanford), Cook (Stanford); Forwards, Koerner (Stanford), Barnicot (California), Pemberton (Stanford); Five-eighths, Cerf (California), Mitchell (Stanford); Half-back, Erb (Stanford); Wing Forward, Swartz (California), Crawford (Stanford), C. Phleger (California), Miller (Stanford), Budleman (California); Reserves, Dwiggins (California), Heinley (Stanford), Harris (California), Freeman (California).

1909.

Full-back, Dwiggins (California); Three-quarters, Holman (Stanford), Harris (California), Watts (California); Forwards, Dolan (Nevada), Dole (Stanford), Jordan (California), Bennett (Nevada), Cheda (Stanford), Pemberton (Stanford), Northcroft (California), Crawford (Stanford); Five-eighths, Elliott (California), M. Mitchell (Stanford); Half-back, Cerf (California); Reserves, Johns (California); Homer (Nevada), Phleger (California), Thorpe (Stanford).

1910.

Full-back, Brown (Stanford); Three-quarters, Peart (California), S. Mitchell (Stanford), Watts (California); Forwards, Dole (Stanford), Cheda (Stanford), C. Phleger (California), Pauly (California), Jordan (California), Minturn (Stanford), Harris (California), Swartz (California); Five-eighths, Elliott (California), Allen (California); Half-back, Erb (Stanford); Reserves, Morris (California), Dwiggins (California), Stroud (California), Hardy (California), Ashley (California), Hansen (California), Frank (Stanford), Bennett (Nevada).

1911.

Full-back, Brown (Stanford); Three-quarters, Kern (Stanford), Allen (California), Watts (California); Forwards, C. Phleger (California), H. Phleger (California), Pauly (California), Dole (Stanford), Hardy (California), Swartz (California), Schaupp (Stanford), Frank (Stanford); Five-eighths, Elliott (California), Stroud (California); Half-back, Morris (California); Reserves, Evans (California), Peart (California), Hansen (California), Carpenter (California), King (California), Erb (Stanford), Partridge (Stanford), Gard (Stanford).

1912.

	Full-back.	Forwards.
Erb	Stanford	Momson Santa Clara
		King California
		Gard Stanford
Three-quarters.		Schaupp Stanford
Peart	California	Smith Stanford
Allen	California	Corbett Stanford
Noble	Stanford	McKim California
		Sanborn Stanford
Five-eighths.		
Harrigan	Stanford	Kern Stanford
Stroud	California	Risling Stanford
		Cass Stanford
		Fletcher California
Half-back.		Fleming California
Morris	California	
		Reserves.



1. Guerin; 2. Fletcher; 3. King; 4. Monson; 5. Schaupp; 6. Gard; 7. Arrell; 8. Smith; 9. Allen; 10. Kerr; 11. Glasscock; 12. Harrigan; 13. Austin; 14. Sanborn; 15. McKim; 16. Part; 17. Morris; 18. Erb; 19. Noble; 20. Cuss; 21. Rice. Photo, Ristling.

ALL-AMERICA TEAM.

Australians vs. Americans

BY DOUGLAS ERSKINE.

Only twenty minutes to play, and America eight points ahead. It looked like a sure thing. But we couldn't hold it.

With defeat staring them in the face the Australian Rugby players came through in the final stage of the game at California Field, and wrested victory from our boys by a score of 12 to 8. The Light Blues ran up their twelve points in the last twelve minutes of play, the rate of scoring being one point to the minute.

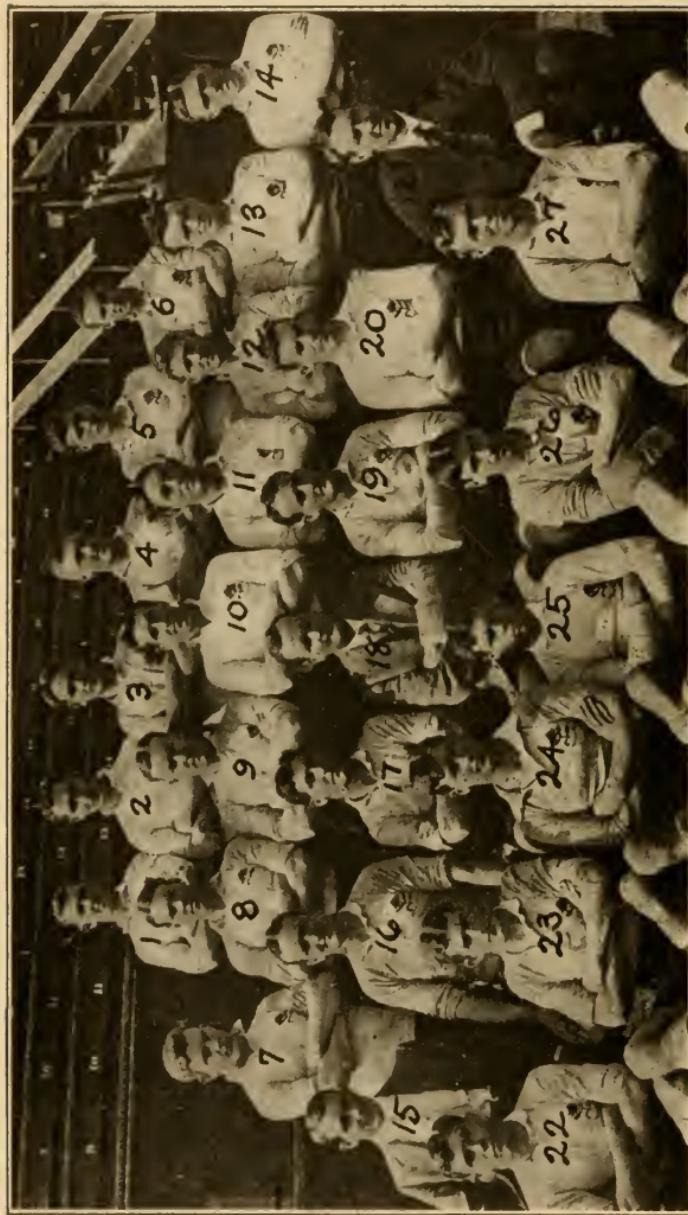
And they had no time to spare. They passed the American total three minutes from the time for gunfire, and the additional three points were made so close to the finish that there wasn't time enough to kick off again.

It was a great game of Rugby. About 10,000 people, including those who had speculated \$2.50 for the intercollegiate game, and figured they hadn't received their money's worth, turned out. They got the thrill of the season.

They saw a team of Californians rush the famous Waratahs off their feet in the first half. They saw the team selected by the California Rugby Union's Committee defeating the Australians in the scrum, in the loose and in the open. Likewise, they saw the home team put over a try in the first half, and they went frantic when Benny Erb converted that try into a goal.

And they witnessed the Australians, disconsolately and without much hope, cheering each other up during the intermission, when the score was 5 to 0 against them.

Then there was the second half. There may have been more exciting games played under Rugby rules, but it hasn't been my good fortune to witness them. The lads with the stars and stripes on their chests increased their lead early in the second



1, Wogan; 2, Adamson; 3, George; 4, Fraser; 5, Jones; 6, Melbusch; 7, Flynn; 8, R. Hill; 9, Fahey; 10, Wylie;
11, Pugh; 12, Kent; 13, Murphy; 14, Dwyer; 15, Messenger; 16, Griffin; 17, Ward; Prentice, Capt.; 18, Dr.
Bohrman, Mgr.; 19, Richards, Vice-Capt.; 20, D. Carroll; 21, W. W. Hill; 22, Walker; 23, Cunningham; 24, Watson;
25, Tasker; 26, Dunbar; 27, Clarken.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

period. Once again Benny Erb was to the front. From a free kick, which enabled Morris of California to place the ball for Erb of Stanford on the 45-yard line, Erb kicked as pretty a goal as any follower of foot ball could desire.

Eight to nothing, and America in the lead.

Then the Australians woke up. They realized that to go back to that dear old Australia with a defeat by the American picked team pinned on them would be like trying to go through Turkey with a Bulgarian uniform.

They got down to work. They went after the ball desperately and they won out. It was a heart-breaking struggle while it lasted, and it had the occupants of the stands worked up to a pitch that bordered on the insane.

One try for Australia. No goal. Sighs of relief from the Americans.

Eight to three is a pretty good lead.

Bang! Another Australian attack and another try. Again no goal, and we were still two points to the good, the totals being 8 to 6.

Then such a struggle.

The American boys realized that another try meant defeat and they fought like wildcats. But the attack of the Australian men could not be denied and three minutes before the signal for the end of the game, the lads with the Waratah emblem put over another try and took the lead, 9 to 8.

There wasn't much time then, and everyone was aware of the fact that the spoils of the day were for the visitors, but they didn't expect that Ward Prentice, the captain of the Australian team, would wipe out all the disparaging remarks that have been made about his goal kicking by landing a dandy kick from the 40-yard line squarely over the bar. But Ward did. Yes, Captain Prentice, that was some kick. You didn't need it to win, but we noticed, just the same, that it wasn't an easy one.

When the game was all over and everybody had a chance to get back to normal, the consensus of opinion was that no California Rugby field had ever been the scene of such an interesting and exciting game. From start to finish there was action.



1, Tom Richards, Vice-Captain; 2, Ward Prentice, Captain; 3, Dr. Otto Bohrsmann, Manager.

LEADERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM IN CONFERENCE AT THE STADIUM IN GOLDEN GATE PARK.

Action such as only men in fine condition and full of the fighting spirit could put into a game. But there wasn't a suspicion of roughness. Not a sign of foul play entered into the contest, and the winners and the losers declared afterward that they could not ask for a more satisfactory affair.

It was a big argument for the Rugby game that a team of players from Stanford, California and the clubs could be gathered together and play with such unanimity.



FLOYD BROWN,
Field Coach Stanford University, 1913

S. PEART,
Captain University of California, 1913.

Records of Teams

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

6—Olympic Club	5	14—Univ. of So. California	0
12—Barbarians	0	10—Santa Clara	15
17—Olympics	0	0—Barbarians	6
0—Australia	6	19—Olympics	0
13—Australia	12	3—California	3

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

5—Olympics	3	0—Australia	18
18—Barbarians	0	6—Australia	5
9—Olympics	0	3—Australia	23
34—Nevada	0	3—Stanford	3
5—Olympics	0	18—Univ. of So. California	0
16—Barbarians	3		

AUSTRALIA.

29—Barbarians	8	29—St. Mary's	0
20—Santa Clara	8	5—California	6
6—Stanford	0	25—California	3
12—Stanford	13	57—Nevada	6
20—Olympics	0	41—Univ. of So. California	0
18—California	0	12—All-American	8

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA.

25—St. Ignatius	0	15—Stanford 'Varsity	10
11—California Freshmen	0	19—Univ. of So. California	3
8—Australian "Waratahs"	20	8—Australian "Waratahs"	19
3—Stanford Freshmen	0	8—Barbarians	0
36—College of the Pacific	0	19—Nevada	3
5—Stanford II 'Varsity	3		

COGSWELL.

6—Hitchcock	0	11—St. Ignatius	3
3—Lick	3	9—Lick	3
6—Napa	8	12—Mission	5
6—Palo Alto	40	2—Polytechnic	0
11—Tamalpais	0	9—Lowell	0
17—St. Matthews	0	6—Palo Alto	20



IRVING BEST and ROBERT FLOOD,
Right and left wing three-quarters, University of Santa Clara Team, 1912.

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL.

10—Univ. of Cal. Fresh. o	27—Belmont Mil. Acad. o
8—Stanford Freshmen o	14—Oakland High o
9—Stockton High o	8—Palo Alto High 5
8—Alameda High 5	14—Los Angeles High o

NAPA HIGH SCHOOL.

8—Cogswell 6	11—Rainbows o
11—Boone's Academy o	3—Hitchcock Mil. Acad. 11
o—Davis State Farm 3	23—Cogswell & Lick o
o—St. Mary's College 8	—Santa Rosa High (for.)

FRESNO HIGH SCHOOL.

o—Dinuba 13	3—Dinuba 8
8—Hanford o	o—Boone's o
12—Exeter o	5—All-Star 17
16—Reedley o	

BARBARIANS.

o—Univ. of California 16	8—Olympic Club 3
3—Univ. of California 16	3—Nevada 15
o—Stanford 12	o—Santa Clara 8
6—Stanford o	8—Australia 29

POMONA HIGH SCHOOL.

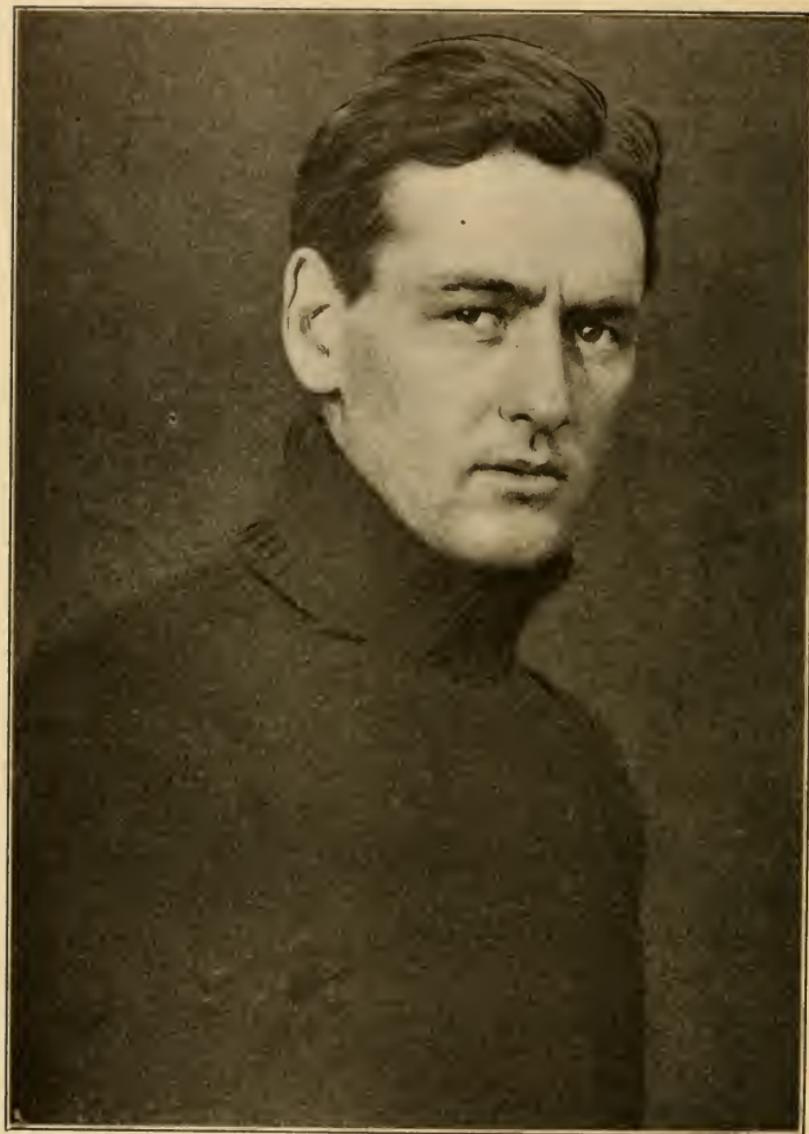
21—Monrovia o	34—Redlands o
5—Manual Arts 5	54—San Bernadino o
3—Redlands o	21—Riverside o
43—San Bernadino o	o—Los Angeles o
5—Riverside o	6—Palo Alto 11

HITCHCOCK MILITARY ACADEMY.

o—Cogswell 6	o—San Jose High 6
14—Lick 3	3—National Club 8
3—St. Ignatius Coll. 3	16—Tamalpais Mil. Acad. 5
22—St. Ignatius High o	o—State Farm o
5—Manzanita School o	12—Napa High 3
37—San Fran. Poly. High o	5—St. Matthew's Mil. A. 3
40—San Rafael High o	

OLYMPIC CLUB.

3—Univ. of California 5	o—Stanford 17
o—Univ. of California 9	o—Stanford 19
o—Univ. of California 5	o—Australia 20
5—Stanford 6	3—Barbarians 8



GEORGE G. PRESLEY,
Advisory Coach Stanford University, 1913.

PORTERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

8—Bakersfield	6	62—Tulare	0
27—Tulare	0	30—Bakersfield	3
6—Visalia	10	31—Visalia	0

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

3—Freshmen vs. Los Angeles		0—Stanford	14
High	5	14—Man. Arts High	0
5—Freshmen vs. Man. Arts		3—Santa Clara Coll.	19
High	3	0—Australians	41
8—Polytechnic High	0	0—Univ. of California	18
3—California Freshmen	23	0—Los Angeles Ath. Club	0

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.

21—Lick	6	26—St. Matthew's	3
13—Stanford Fresh.	0	—San Mateo (for.)	
43—Cogswell	6	—Manzanita (for.)	
9—Stanford Fresh.	3	3—Stanford 'Varsity	3d. 0
0—California Fresh.	21	20—Cogswell	3
10—Stanford Fresh.	6	31—Stockton	0
49—Lowell	3	5—Berkeley	8
18—San Jose	0	11—Pomona	6
—Mt. View (for.)		11—Porterville	8

SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Palo Alto	18	6—Manzanita Acad.	0
6—Coll. of the Pacific	3	6—Santa Cruz	5
23—San Mateo	0	6—St. Matthew's Mil. A.	5
6—Hitchcock Mil. Acad.	0	6—Santa Clara	3

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL MECHANICAL ARTS.

3—Cogswell	3	20—Oakland Poly.	0
0—Palo Alto	21	3—Cogswell	9
5—Hitchcock Mil. Acad.	11	6—St. Ignatius	0
11—Manzanita Hall	3	3—Lowell	0
0—Fremont	8	0—Mission	3

RIVERSIDE BOYS' POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL.

3—Redlands	14	3—Redlands	0
23—San Bernadino	6	0—Pomona	24
5—Redlands	3	0—Los Angeles Poly.	4
0—Pomona	5	7—Los Angeles Poly.	3
54—San Bernadino	3		



1, Franchi; 2, Incell; 3, Tognazinni; 4, Bruzzoni; 5, Rittler, Coach; 6, Cummings; 7, Randall; 8, Oeschger; 9, Giulio; 10, Sullivan; 11, Rossell, Migr.; 12, Magee; 13, Roth; 14, Townsend; 15, Greeley, Capt.; 16, Hatt; 17, Riordan; 18, Simpson; 19, Guptil; 20, Sauer; 21, West.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE TEAM.

SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL.

o—Chico Normal o	6—Stockton o
o—Stockton o	13—Chico Normal o
13—Fremont 3	27—Marysville o

STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL.

11—Oakland Poly. High o	o—Sacramento High 6
3—Stockton Ath. Club o	3—Tamalpais Mil. Acad.
o—Berkeley High 9	o—Sacramento High o
10—Lowell o	6—St. Ignatius Coll. o
o—Univ. State Farm 8	o—Palo Alto High 31

ST. MATTHEW'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

6—San Mateo High o	30—Mountain View High o
o—Lowell High 5	5—San Jose High 6
o—Cogswell Poly. 17	7—Trinity 5
3—San Mateo High 8	3—Hitchcock 5
o—Manzanita Hall 8	9—Mountain View o
3—Palo Alto High 22	9—Manzanita Hall o

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

38—Stanford 18	5—Lick 3
o—California 6	o—St. Ignatius 3
3—Lowell 3	8—Physicians and Surg. 5
23—Polytechnic o	24—Humboldt 3
5—Cogswell 12	

BOONE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

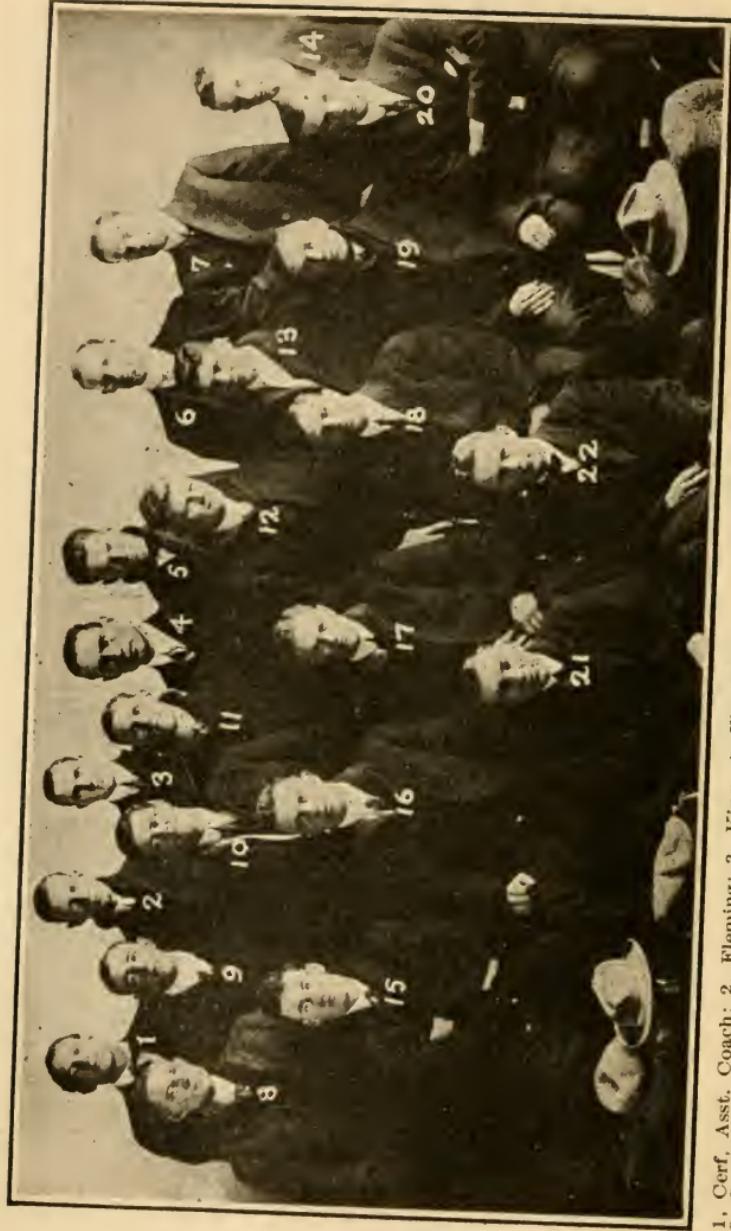
8—Tamalpais Mil. Acad. 8	6—Oakland Poly. o
13—Trinity 3	9—Berkeley High 9
o—St. Mary's 'Varisty 18	o—Fresno High o

CHICO HIGH SCHOOL.

3—Marysville High 6	13—Marysville High o
o—Marysville High 12	3—Chico Normal 6
3—Woodland High 3	8—Marysville High o
11—Woodland High 3	

VISALIA HIGH SCHOOL.

8—Tulare o	10—Porterville 6
5—Exeter 3	12—Tulare o
16—Lindsay 3	o—Bakersfield 30
8—Exeter o	o—Porterville 31
21—Hanford 3	



1, Cerf, Asst. Coach; 2, Fleming; 3, King; 4, Fletcher; 5, Dills; 6, Voltz, Trainer; 7, Schaeffer, Coach; 8, Peart; 9, Saunders; 10, Miller; 11, Hoskins; 12, Douglas; 13, McKim; 14, Donald, Mgr.; 15, Evans; 16, Allen; 17, Stroud, Capt.; 18, Morris; 19, Evans; 20, Braut; 21, Hazelton; 22, Fish.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TEAM.

CENTERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

3—St. Mary's Coll. 6	6—Livermore 3
0—Livermore o	9—Haywards 3
17—Haywards High 3	

HOLLISTER HIGH SCHOOL.

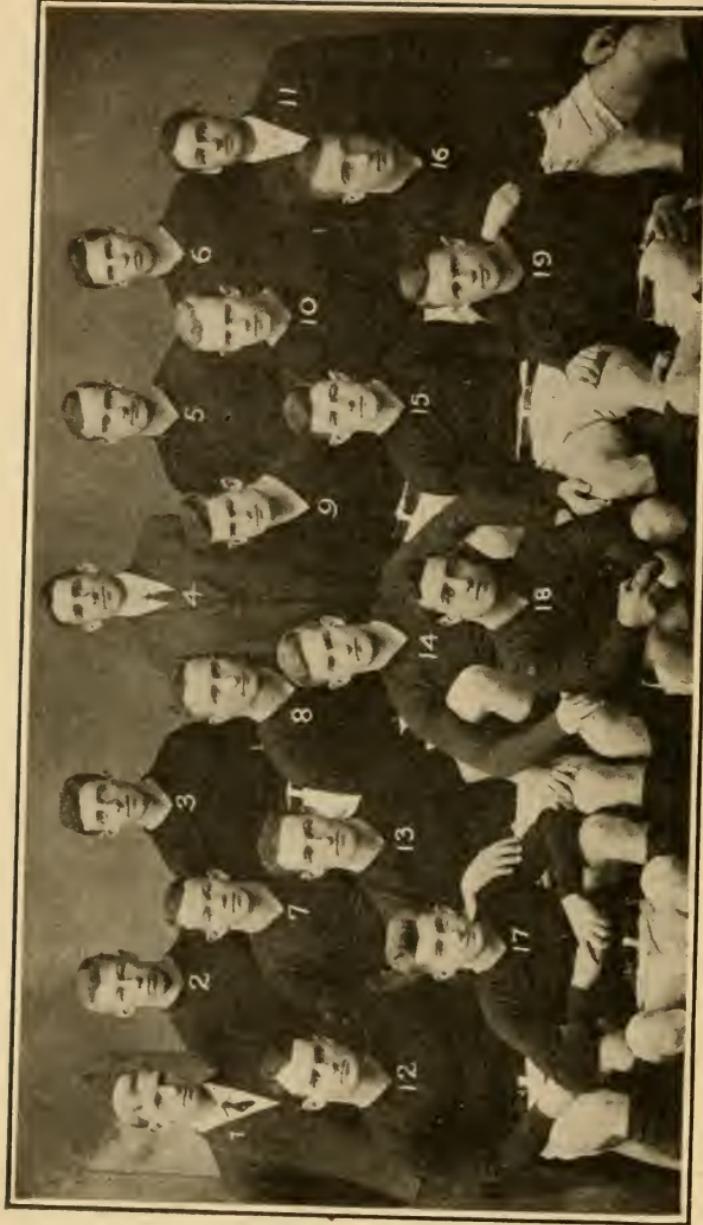
35—Pacific Grove o	14—Salinas o
3—Gilroy o	5—Santa Cruz 5
1—Watsonville o	20—Alumni o

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

23—Alumnae 3	15—Barbarians 3
22—Sacramento Ath. Club o	23—St. Mary's Coll. 3
5—College of the Pacific 3	6—Australians 56
0—Univ. of California 34	3—Univ. of Santa Clara 19

LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL.

5—Univ. of So. California 3	8—Manual Arts o
45—San Bernadino o	10—Gardina o
6—San Bernadino o	5—Pomona 3
0—Hollywood o	0—Polytechnic o
5—Polytechnic o	0—Berkeley 4
15—Hollywood o	



1, Maloney, Trainer; 2, Patridge; 3, Darsie; 4, Burbank, Mgr.; 5, Smith; 6, Gard; 7, Urban; 8, Corbett; 9, Harrigan; 10, Hall; 11, Presley, Coach; 12, Sanborn; 13, Schupp; 14, Cass; 15, Kern; 16, Erb; 17, Dingey; 18, Rising; 19, Noble.

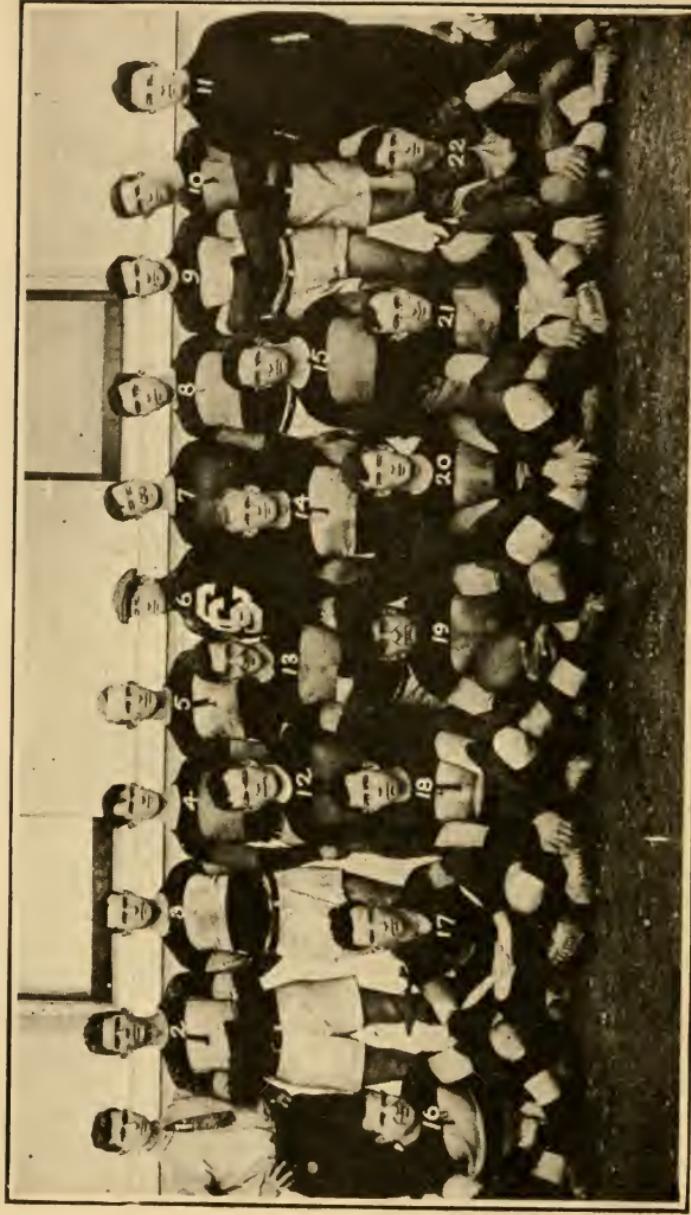
STANFORD UNIVERSITY TEAM.

Tour of Australian Team a Financial Success

It is with considerable gratification that the California Rugby Union announces that its financial operations in the tour of the Australian foot ball team were a success.

The maiden attempt to promote international foot ball in the initial year of its existence produced an enviable record, which stands as a compliment to the Rugby officials and an exceptional testimonial from the sport-loving public.

With practically no assets, other than a guarantee of foot ball enthusiasts, the Rugby Union obligated itself to the amount of \$10,520.96, the cost of the entire tour. The receipts were \$11,146.96, and there is on hand to begin the season of 1913 a comfortable balance of \$626.



1, Yoell; Trainer; 2, Stewart; 3, Flood; 4, Fitzpatrick; 5, Monson; 6, Higgins, Coach; 7, Voight; 8, Hogan; 9, Sargent; 10, Gilman; 11, Brown, Asst. Trainer; 12, Noonan; 13, Kleley; 14, Best; 15, Melchoir; 16, Ferrario; 17, Harkins; 18, Ramage; 19, Ybarrando, Capt.; 20, Quill; 21, Tramutolo; 22, Curry.
Turrill & Miller, Photo.

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA TEAM.

Results of all International Games Played in New York, California and British Columbia

SEASON OF 1906.

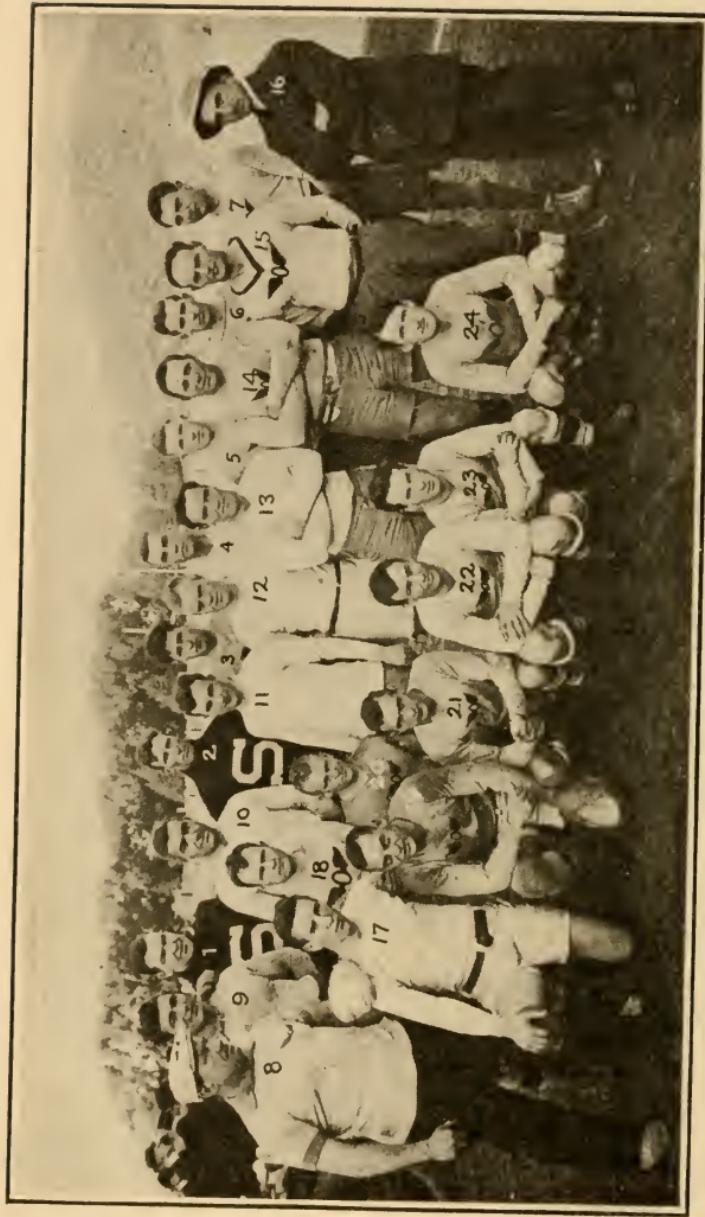
Feb. 1—New Zealand (All Blacks), 46; New York, 13.
Feb. 9—New Zealand (All Blacks), 43; British Columbia, 6
(played at Berkeley, Cal.).
Feb. 13—New Zealand (All Blacks), 65; British Columbia, 6
(played at Berkeley, Cal.).
Oct. 24—California, 5; Vancouver, 0.
Oct. 27—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Oct. 31—Stanford, 5; Vancouver, 3.
Nov. 3—Stanford, 16; Vancouver, 6.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 11; Stanford, 9 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1907—Stanford, 3; Vancouver, 3 (played at Vancouver).

SEASON OF 1907.

Oct. 23—California, 16; Vancouver, 12.
Oct. 28—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Oct. 30—Stanford, 23; Vancouver, 12.
Nov. 3—Stanford, 5; Vancouver, 3.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 3; Stanford, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1908—Vancouver, 9; Stanford, 5 (played at Vancouver).

SEASON OF 1908.

Oct. 28—Vancouver, 3; California, 3.
Oct. 31—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Nov. 4—Vancouver, 11; Stanford, 3.
Nov. 7—Stanford, 11; Vancouver, 3.
Dec. 26—Stanford, 9; Vancouver, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1909—Stanford, 16; Vancouver, 10 (played at Vancouver).



1; Haley; 2, Miller; 3, Sundrell; 4, Hardy; 5, Skov; 6, Pfund; 7, Guerin; 8, Lean, Trainer; 9, Wallfisch; 10, Arrell; 11, Laut; 12, Sinclair; 13, McKenzie; 14, Trowbridge; 15, von Manderscheid; 16, Marisch; 17, Montgomery; 18, Sharpe; 19, Glasscock; 20, Austin; 21, Jones; 22, Waymire; 23, Flatley; 24, Phillips; 25, Phillips.

OLYMPIC CLUB TEAM.

SEASON OF 1909.

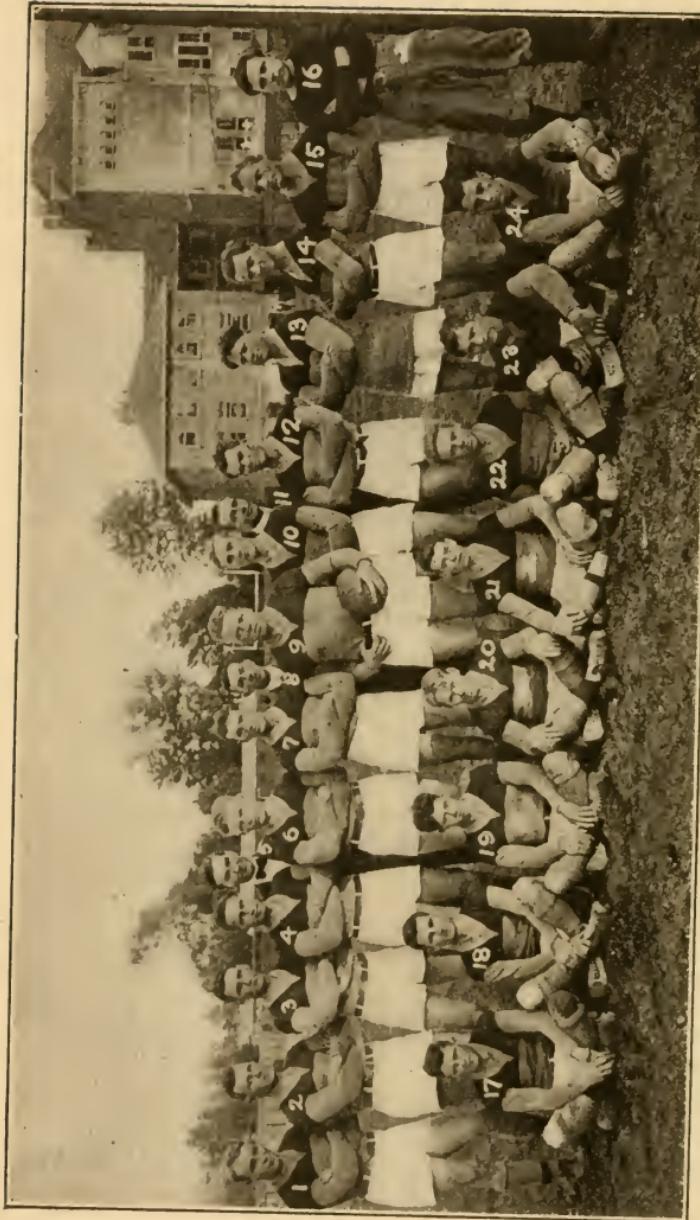
Feb. 8—Australia (Wallabies), 27; California 'Varsity, 0.
Feb. 12—Australia (Wallabies), 13; Stanford, 3.
Feb. 15—Australia (Wallabies), 17; All-star California, 0.
Oct. 27—California, 24; Vancouver, 3.
Oct. 30—California, 39; Vancouver, 0.
Nov. 3—Stanford, 56; Vancouver, 0.
Nov. 6—Stanford, 13; Vancouver, 3.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 3; California, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Dec. 29—Vancouver, 4; California, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1910—California, 14; Vancouver, 3 (played at Vancouver).

SEASON OF 1910.

June 25—California All-Star team, 8; New Zealand Native Maori team, 0.
Dec. 26—Vancouver, 13; Stanford, 6 (played at Vancouver).
Dec. 26—California, 0; Victoria, 0 (played at Victoria, B. C.).
Dec. 29—California, 3; Victoria, 0 (played at Victoria, B. C.).
Jan. 1, 1911—Stanford, 10; Vancouver, 5 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 2—Stanford, 9; Vancouver, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 2—Victoria, 3; California, 3 (played at Victoria).

SEASON OF 1911.

Nov. 2—Stanford, 27; British Columbia, 3.
Nov. 4—British Columbia, 6; Stanford, 5.
Oct. 25—California, 21; British Columbia, 0.
Oct. 28—California, 24; British Columbia, 0.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 18; Stanford, 8 (played at Vancouver).
Dec. 25—Victoria, 0; California, 0 (played at Victoria).
Dec. 29—Victoria, 6; California, 3 (played at Victoria).
Jan. 1, 1912—Victoria, 8; California, 0 (played at Victoria).
Jan. 1, 1912—Vancouver, 8; Stanford, 0 (played at Vancouver).



1, Davis; 2, Hollingsworth; 3, Kellar; 4, Davenport; 5, Henderson, Trainer; 6, Cummins; 7, Teschke; 8, Blair, Mgr.; 9, Adamson, Capt.; 10, Murphy; 11, Boyd, Mgr.; 12, Oberg; 13, Porter; 14, Butterfield; 15, Secor; 16, Manning; Coach; 17, Patterson; 18, Hammel; 19, Leo Livernash; 20, Toolan; 21, Meadows; 22, Len Livernash; 23, Haskins; 24, Alber.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TEAM.

SEASON OF 1912.

- Australia, 29; Barbarians, 8.
- Australia, 20; Santa Clara, 8.
- Australia, 6; Stanford, 0.
- Stanford, 13; Australia, 12.
- Australia, 20; Olympics, 0.
- Australia, 18; California, 0.
- Australia, 29; St. Mary's, 0.
- California, 6; Australia, 5.
- Australia, 25; California, 3.
- Australia, 57; Nevada, 6.
- Australia 41, University of Southern California, 0.
- Australia, 12; All-America, 8.

RECORDS OF GAMES PLAYED BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY TEAM,
 COMPOSED OF STANFORD-CALIFORNIA-NEVADA MEN, THAT
 TOURED AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND IN 1910.

Games played in Australia as follows:

- June 18—Sydney University, 17; American Universities, 6.
- June 22—Sydney University, 10; American Universities, 9.
- June 25—N. Z. Maoris, 13; American Universities, 11.
- June 27—N. Z. Maoris, 28; American Universities, 3.
- June 29—American Universities, 10; Maitland, 9.
- July 2—Sydney University, 18; American Universities, 8.
- July 6—American Universities, 11; Orange District, 9.
- July 9—Amer. Universities, 8; Sydney Metropolitan Union, 8.

Games played in New Zealand:

- July 16—Wellington, 22; American Universities, 0.
- July 20—Dunedin, 9; American Universities, 3.
- July 23—Christ Church, 19; American Universities, 0.
- July 27—Wanganui, 18; American Universities, 6.
- July 30—American Universities, 6; Roturura, 3.
- Aug. 3—American Universities, 13; Auckland, 13.

Net result of tour—Won 3, lost 9, tied 2.



1, Houlahan, Coach; 2, Moulton; 3, Halsted; 4, Hansen; 5, Mr. McKown, Prin.; 6, Carman; 7, Zimmerman; 8, Mitchell; 9, Greene; 10, Bachus; 11, Bonnett; 12, Harris; 13, Horton, Capt.; 14, Rubidoux; 15, Patterson; 16, Wood; 17, Livingood; 18, Barhelen.

RIVERSIDE BOYS' POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Varcoe; 2, Nichols; 3, Smith; 4, Martin; 5, E. Clark; 6, W. Baker; 7, Gilbert; 8, L. Baker; 9, Creswell; 10, Nesbett; 11, Richards; 12, Brewer; 13, Parker; 14, Lerdingham; 15, Norton; 16, Kinney; 17, Hume; 18, Nisbit; 19, N. Clark, Capt.; 20, Maurer, Mgr.

POMONA HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

RECORDS OF ALL IMPORTANT RUGBY GAMES SINCE 1906.

STANFORD VS. CALIFORNIA SERIES.

Nov. 10, 1906—Stanford, 6; California, 3.
Nov. 10, 1907—Stanford, 21; California, 11.
Nov. 13, 1908—Stanford, 12; California, 3.
Nov. 13, 1909—California, 19; Stanford, 13.
Nov. 12, 1910—California, 25; Stanford, 6.
Nov. 12, 1911—California, 21; Stanford, 3.
Nov. 10, 1912—Stanford, 3; California, 3.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE VS. SANTA CLARA COLLEGE SERIES.

Nov. 25, 1909—St. Mary, 5; Santa Clara, 0.
Nov. 19, 1910—Santa Clara, 7; St. Mary, 3.
Nov. 25, 1911—St. Mary, 5; Santa Clara, 3.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, OLYMPIC VS. BARBARIANS.

Nov. 26, 1908—Olympic, 10; Barbarians, 8.
Nov. 20, 1909—Olympic, 6; Barbarians, 3.
Nov. 27, 1910—Olympic, 3; Barbarians, 0.
Dec. 2, 1911—Olympic, 4; Barbarians, 0.
Dec. 1, 1912—Barbarians, 6; Olympic, 3.

COOPER KEITH CHALLENGE CUP SERIES.

ALL GAMES PLAYED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1907 series won by Vancouver.

Dec. 25, 1907—Vancouver, 3; Stanford, 0.
Jan. 1, 1908—Vancouver, 9; Stanford 5.

1908 series won by Stanford.

Dec. 26, 1908—Stanford, 9; Vancouver, 0.
Jan. 1, 1909—Stanford, 16; Vancouver, 10.



FAST DRIBBLING MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIANS AND BARBARIANS IN INITIAL GAME OF INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

1909 series won by Vancouver.

Dec. 25—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.

Dec. 29—Vancouver, 4; California, 0.

Jan. 1, 1910—California, 14; Vancouver, 3.

1910 series won by California.

Dec. 26—California, 0; Victoria, 0.

Dec. 29—California, 3; Victoria, 0.

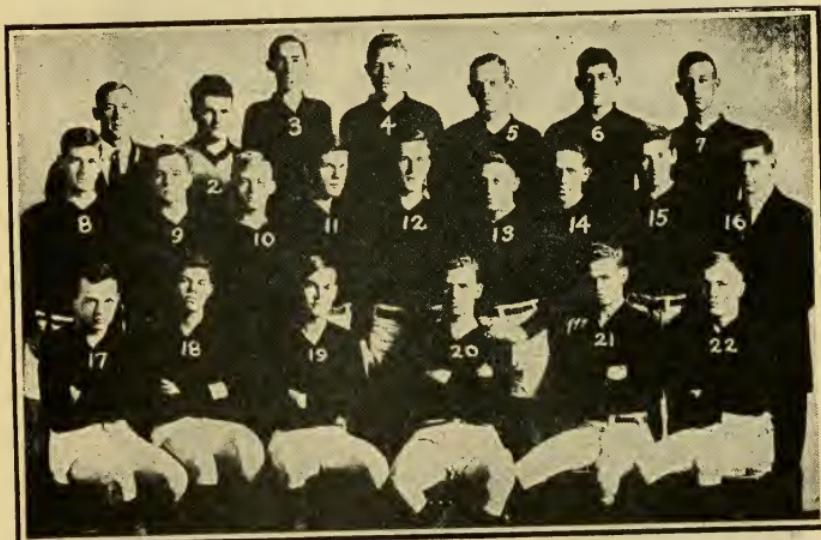
Jan. 2, 1911—California, 3; Victoria, 3.

1911 series won by Victoria.

Dec. 25—California, 0; Victoria, 0.

Dec. 29—Victoria, 6; California, 3.

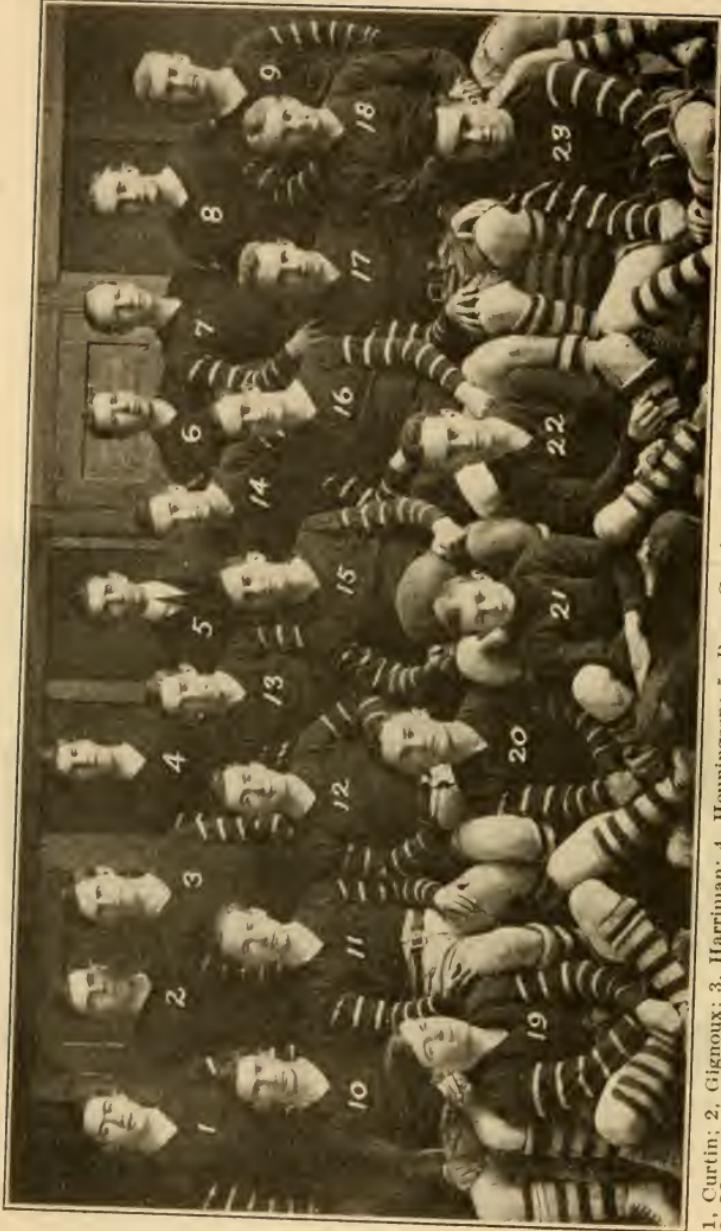
Jan. 1, 1912—Victoria, 8; California, 0.



1, Boulware, Coach; 2, Hills; 3, Haynes; 4, Reimers; 5, Johnson; 6, H. Vilas; 7, C. Slater; 8, N. Slater; 9, Shuman; 10, Andersen; 11, S. Forbes; 12, W. Montgomery; 13, Lasar; 14, R. Forbes; 15, Mackie; 16, Valentine; Mgr.; 17, Carlton; 18, R. Vilas; 19, Clopton; 20, Knowles, Capt.; 21, D. Montgomery; 22, Bond.

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Interscholastic Champions of California,



1, Curtin; 2, Gignoux; 3, Harriman; 4, Henningsen; 5, Ross, Coach and Mgr.; 6, Delahide; 7, McCubbin; 8, Kniffen; 9, Menard; 10, Hamilton; 11, McPhail; 12, Charles; 13, McDonald; 14, Bringham; 15, Mackay; Capt.; 16, Webster; 17, Settemeyer; 18, Perkins; 19, Layman; 20, Percival; 21, Foster; 22, Fane; 23, Sheehy.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA TEAM.

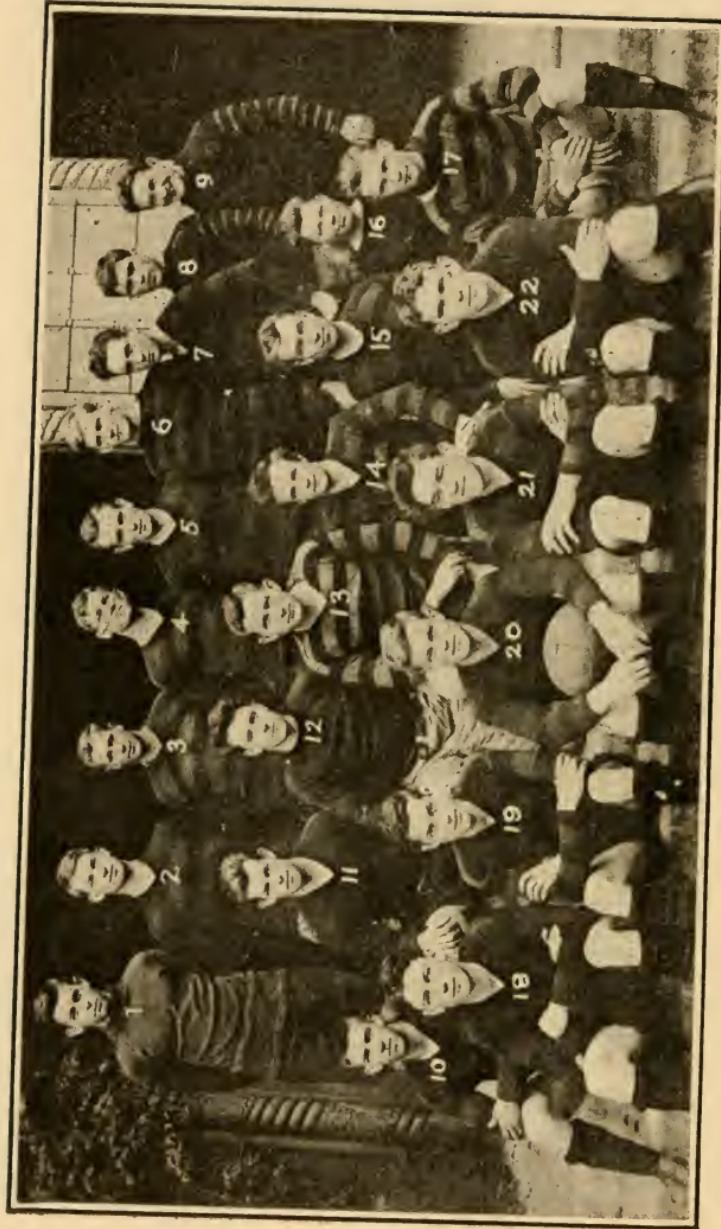
British Columbia Teams Victorious

The British Columbia teams, Victoria and Vancouver, developed unexpected strength in the matches with Australia, the work of the forwards on the rain soaked field and with a sodden ball being particularly pronounced. Many of the British Columbia players received their training in Great Britain, but the local talent was an exceptional quality.

By defeating Australia, although the forward ranks of the Light Blues were considerably weakened as a result of the strenuous campaign in California, the performance of British Columbia showed a high standard owing to the condition of the field.

The action was confined to a dribbling style of game, but in this the British Columbia players were most expert, and such fine control of the ball, supporting and backing up has seldom been witnessed.

Scores: Australia 11, Victoria 13; Australia 3, Vancouver 6; Australia 0, All-British Columbia 15.



1. Brueck; 2. Turton; 3. Withrow; 4. Burns; 5. L. Shafer; 6. Lindquist; 7. H. Shafer; 8. Lake; 9. Learned; 10. King; 11. Ham; 12. Rideout; 13. Stephens; 14. Cowan; 15. R. Shafer; 16. Peterson; 17. Paul; 18. Allen; 19. Ball; 20. McNair, Capt.; 21. Hansen; 22. Read.

COLLEGE OF PACIFIC TEAM.

Constitution and By-Laws of the California Rugby Union

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The name of the Union is the CALIFORNIA RUGBY UNION.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 2. This Union shall be composed of the following Rugby foot ball clubs:

University of California,
Stanford University,
University of Nevada,
University of Southern
California,

Barbarian Club,
Santa Clara College,
Olympic Club,
St. Mary's College,

and such other clubs as may be elected to membership by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

AFFILIATES.

SEC. 3. It affiliates with and adopts the rules of foot ball as fixed by the Rugby Foot Ball Union of Great Britain, provided the alterations made from time to time by that body shall take effect only upon official notification of the same to the Board of Directors of the California Rugby Union.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 4. Its objects are to foster and control Rugby foot ball throughout the State; to make all arrangements for teams visiting the State; and to take the entire management of the California representative teams; to be a court of appeals in the State in all matters, whether of dispute, misconduct or otherwise; to consider and suggest to the English Rugby Union any alterations or additions to the rules of foot ball which may appear desirable.

FUNDS.

SEC. 5. All payments, funds and assets shall be made to the Treasurer and by him deposited in such bank as chosen by the Board of Directors. No payments shall be made except by check signed by the Treasurer and the President of the California Rugby Union.



DANIEL W. BURBANK,
Treasurer of the Rugby Union,
Who has been active in the promotion of Rugby Foot Ball.

HEADQUARTERS.

SEC. 6. The headquarters of the Union shall be in San Francisco, California, where all general meetings shall be held. An annual meeting shall take place on the last Friday in April of each year.

YEAR.

SEC. 7. The football year shall commence on the First of August. All subscriptions shall become due on that date.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by the Board of Directors and such committee and committees as it may appoint.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of one representative from each club included in the membership of the Union. The officers of the Union shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, elected by a majority vote of the directors.

SEC. 3. No action of the Board of Directors of this Union shall be binding unless it shall receive a majority vote of the representatives.

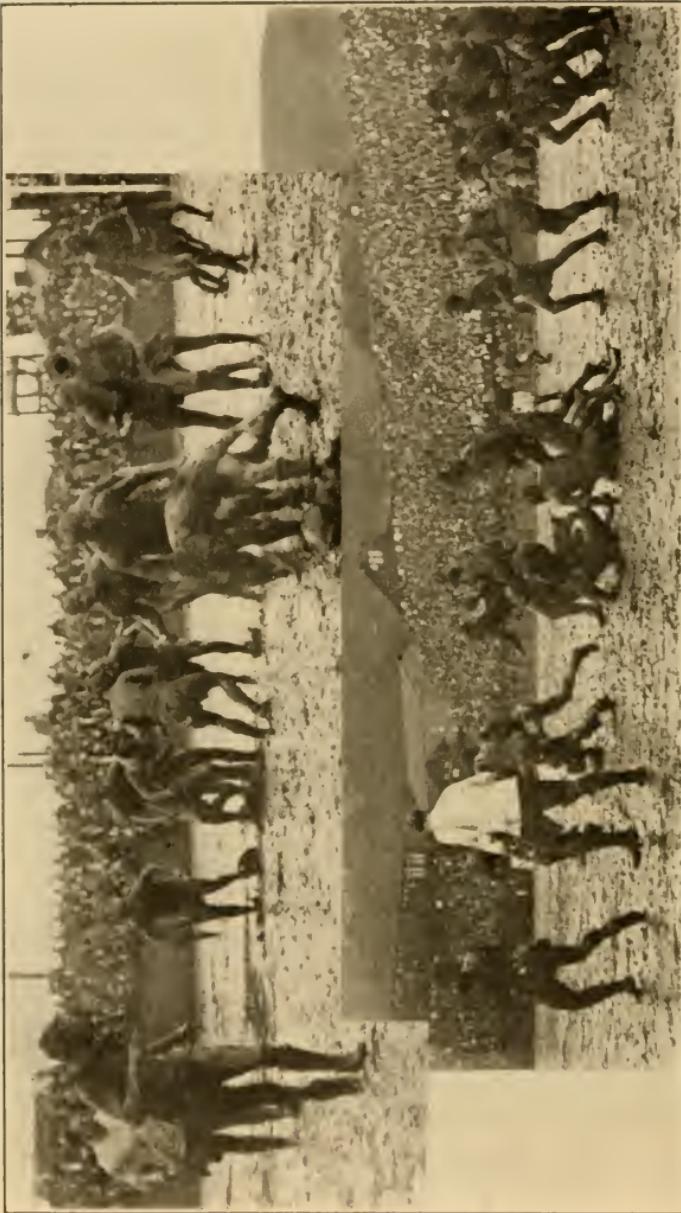
ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Union; to see that the by-laws, rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted shall be enforced; to have a general supervision over all affairs of the Union and at the annual meeting to make a general report of the affairs and concerns of the Union. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all standing and special committees.

SEC. 2. He shall at the commencement of his term of office appoint the following committees from the Board of Directors, to wit: *Finance, Committee of International Games, Committee on Referees*, and such other committees as the board may desire, and he shall have power to make changes therein when, in his opinion, the best interests of the Union shall be served thereby.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Vice-President shall have the same power and duties as the President when the President is absent.



STANFORD AND CALIFORNIA'S ANNUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GAME IN A SEA OF MUD,
FORWARD CONTEST FOR POSSESSION OF BALL ON THE MUDDY FIELD.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Union and of the meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall have charge of all accounts and the officials' correspondence of the Union; keep a record of all members of the Union, and submit a report at the annual meeting, financial and otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all money due the Union; keep a record of all receipts and disbursements, and, together with the President, shall sign all checks.

ARTICLE VII.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues to this Union shall be \$10.00 for each club, payable to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The meetings held by the Union shall be the annual meeting, and not less than one meeting each month during the foot ball season, which shall be from August 1 to December 31, and such other special meeting as may be called from time to time during the year.

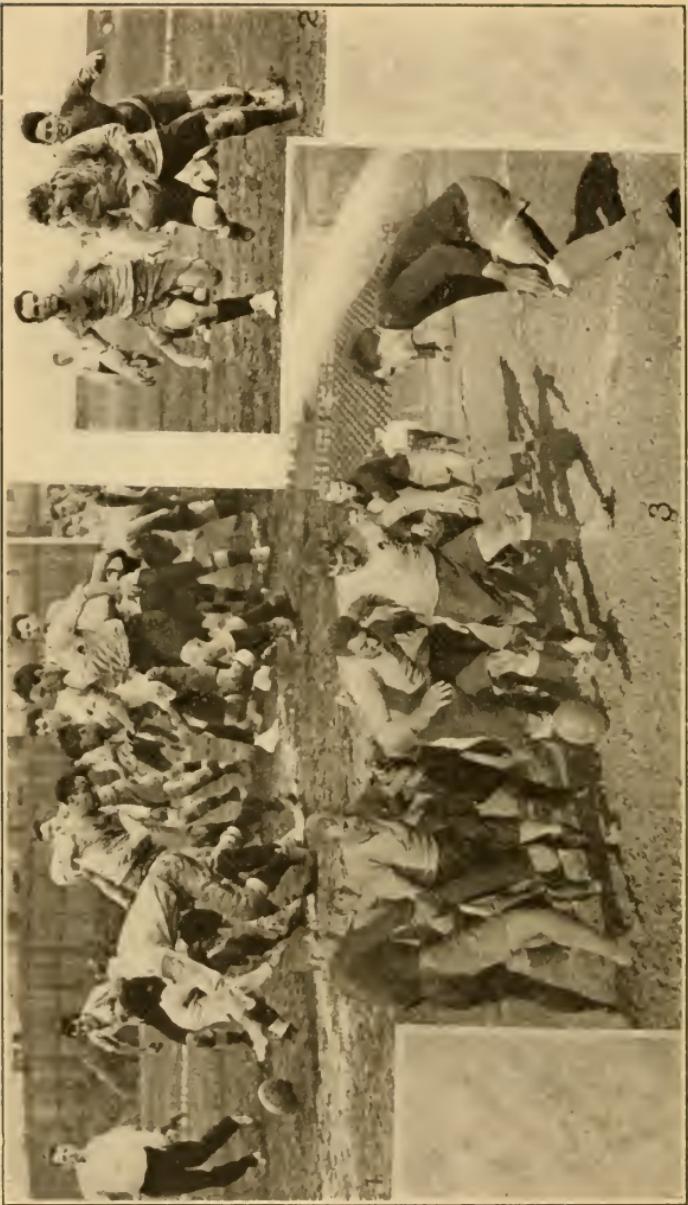
SEC. 2. At least fourteen days' notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each club in the Union and at least seven days' notice for all other meetings.

SEC. 3. The ordinary business to be transacted at the annual meeting shall be the consideration and adoption of the annual report and balance sheet, duly audited; the election of officers for the ensuing year, and such other business provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE IX.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make rules for its procedure; it shall govern Rugby foot ball in California (see article on Stanford-California agreement); it shall decide all questions brought before it regarding the rules and shall at all times make a special effort to further and foster the welfare of Rugby foot ball.



1. Australia (Waratahs) vs. Olympic Club; 2. Australia (Waratahs) vs. Olympic Club—McKenzie and Sundell of Olympic team in pursuit of Kent of Australia; 3. Brilliant dribbling by Australian forwards, keeping possession of ball with feet—Morris of All-America team preparing to stop rush tactics of Waratahs.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Each club shall be furnished with a copy of the by-laws of the Union not later than the first week in August.

SEC. 2. Any club more than two months in default with respect to money due this Union shall be liable to suspension from the list of members.

SEC. 3. No member of any club affiliated to this Union shall receive or be paid any remuneration for services in the foot ball field.

SEC. 4. If any club a member of this Union shall have special rules or by-laws under which their teams are conducted they will be obliged to furnish this Union with a copy of the same as soon after the commencement of the season as possible.

RULES.

First—Games shall be played in accordance with the rules of Rugby Foot Ball as recognized by the Rugby Union of Great Britain.

Second—A referee shall be appointed for each match by the California Rugby Union, and in the event of the referee so appointed not attending such game, the captains of the two sides shall select a referee.

Note—Special agreement between this Union and Stanford and California.



AUSTRALIAN FORWARDS (WARATAHS) IN LINE OUT.



OLYMPIC CLUB VS. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA INAUGURATING A PASSING RUSH.

Alterations to the Laws of Rugby Foot Ball as Adopted by the California Rugby Union, May 23, 1913

2—Definition of a tackle.—A tackle is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side so that he cannot at any moment, while he is so held, pass or play it.

The words "at any moment, while he is so held" have been added to the old law.

16—In case of a throw-forward or knock-on, the ball shall be brought back to the place where such infringement occurred, and there be scrummaged, unless a fair catch has been allowed, or the opposite side gains an advantage, or unless in the opinion of the referee, such throw-forward or knock-on is wilful, when he may award a free-kick to be taken at the spot where such infringement occurred. This shall not apply to a wilful throw-forward or knock-on into touch, which must be dealt with under law 16a.

All the words after "advantage" have been added to the old law.

16a—If a player shall wilfully pass, knock or throw the ball into touch, the opposite side may claim either a free-kick or a scrummage. Such free-kick or scrummage is to be taken at their option, either:

- (a.) At any spot at right angles to the touch line, 10 yards from the place where the ball went into touch, or
- (b.) At the spot where such pass, knock or throw occurred. In the case of a free-kick, the "spot," whether under (a) or (b), shall be taken as the mark. This law shall not override the power of the referee to allow or disallow a try under law 13.

IMPORTANT

These Rules in effect
August 1st, 1913

Photos, Records of Games, etc., must be in possession of the publishers by May 1, 1914, to be inserted in the next issue of the Guide.

The committee does not guarantee the return of any photos.

Notify the Editor by post card (not letter) when photo, record of games, etc., have been mailed.

Write the Editor, enclosing a self addressed stamped envelope, when desiring information regarding photos of teams for Guide.

Address

Editor

Spalding's Official Rugby Guide

158 Geary Street
San Francisco, Cal.

The Laws of the Game of Rugby Foot Ball

I. INTRODUCTION.

1.—The Rugby Game of Foot Ball should be played by 15 players on each side. The field-of-play shall not exceed 110 yards in length, nor 75 in breadth, and shall be as near these dimensions as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the field-of-play shall be suitably marked, and shall be called the goal-lines at the ends and the touch-lines at the sides. On each goal-line and equidistant from the touch-lines shall be two upright posts, called goal-posts, exceeding 11 feet in height, and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, and joined by a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground; and the object of the game shall be to kick the ball over this cross-bar and between the posts. The game shall be played with an oval ball of as nearly as possible the following size and weight, namely:

Length	11	to	$11\frac{1}{4}$	in
Length circumference	30	"	31	"
Width circumference	$25\frac{1}{2}$	"	26	"
Weight	13	"	$14\frac{1}{2}$	oz.

Hand sewn and not less than 8 stitches to the inch.

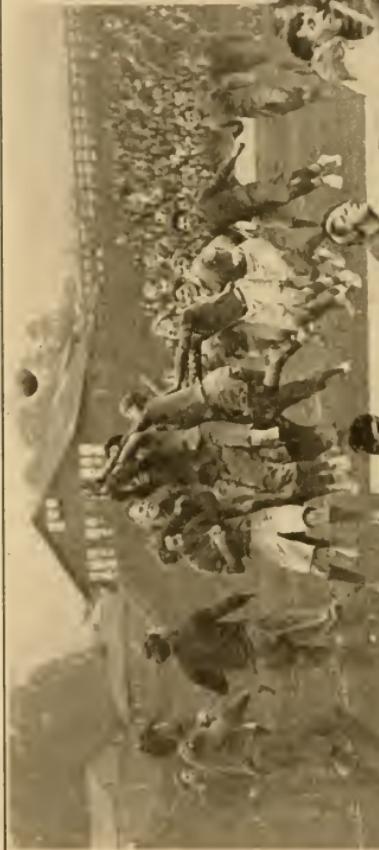
The Spalding No. RX, six-piece, Official Rugby Foot Balls are the official ball of the game and must be used in all matches.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

All grounds should be properly marked out, including the half-way, 25 yards, touch, five yards from touch, goal and dead-ball lines (unless other boundaries form these latter). If it is necessary to use flags at the half-way and 25-yard lines, these should be set well back from the touch-lines. Corner flags should be used, and should be at the junction of touch and goal lines. Flags should be 5 feet 6 inches from the ground.

It is the duty of the visiting team to see that the ground complies with Law 1 as to size, and is properly marked, that the dead-ball line is distinct, etc., and it is the duty of each side to see that their opponents do not play more than fifteen men. If they fail to see to these points before the game begins, no appeal can afterwards be entertained in relation thereto except in regard to the last-mentioned point, which can be objected to during the game, but such objection will not affect the result of the game prior thereto.

There is no rule to prevent a team starting short, making up its complement later, but in all such cases the Referee and opposing captain must be notified.



1. LINEOUT IN GAME BETWEEN CALIFORNIA FRESHMEN AND BERKELEY HIGH. 2. AUSTRALIA (WARATAHS) VS. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—FLYNN OF AUSTRALIA PUTTING BALL IN MOTION

II. GLOSSARY—DUTIES OF OFFICIALS—SCORING.

2.—The following terms occur in the laws, and have the respective meanings attached to each:

DEAD-BALL LINES.—Not more than 25 yards behind and equidistant from each goal-line, and parallel thereto, shall be lines, which shall be called the Dead-Ball Lines, and if the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross these lines the ball shall be dead and out of play.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

Attention is drawn to the words "equidistant from the goal line" in the definition.

In the event of a player marking in his own "in-goal," and his opponents charging the kick down over the dead-ball line, the ball becomes dead.

Referees are requested in the event of the dead-ball lines not being marked, to make some arrangements with the captains with respect to the same.

From the kick-off, if the ball should cross the dead-ball lines, a drop-out must be taken.

IN-GOAL.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field-of-play and between the touch-lines, produced to the dead-ball lines, are called In-Goal. The goal-lines are In-Goal.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

If the ball is placed on the goal line by an attacking player it is a try, and if by a defending player it is a touch-down.

If a player holding the ball in his own in-goal touches the referee, the ball is dead at the spot, and a drop-out must be taken; except in the case of a player having run back behind his own goal line, in which case the ball must be scrummaged at the spot whence it was carried back and not at five yards, as is generally supposed by most players.

Question—A player tackled in the field-of-play by the legs and is brought down to the ground (though the ball not having touched the ground), stretches forward and plants the ball against the goal posts. Is this a try?

Answer—Yes, because the goal posts are in-goals.

TOUCH.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field-of-play and between the goal-lines, if produced, are called Touch. The touch-lines and all posts and flags marking these lines, or the center, or 25 yards lines, are in Touch.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

A player with the ball in his possession touching a flag on the touch-line, is in-touch.

A player may be in-touch and yet play the ball with his foot if the ball be not in-touch.

A player, provided he is not carrying the ball, may be



1, Noble, Coach; 2, Baker; 3, Tutton; 4, Donnellan; 5, Baronidis; 6, Nelson; 7, Mitchell; 8, Baumgardt; 9, Wessel, Mgr.; 10, Brooks; 11, R. Toland; 12, Schafer; 13, Conaway; 14, Woodward; 15, L. Maguire; 16, Johnson; 17, A. L. Maguire, Capt.; 18, Henry; 19, J. Toland; 20, Dell; 21, Bowes.

LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Michael; 2, Boldemann; 3, Heaney; 4, Gibbons; 5, Johnson, Mgr.; 6, Peterson; 7, Stephenson; 8, Rohrer; 9, Ruling; 10, Upchurch; 11, Lewis; 12, Miller, Capt.; 13, Hansen; 14, Glasson; 15, Lyons; 16, Kehlenbeck; 17, Mignen; 18, Traschler; 19, McDonald.

COGSWELL SCHOOL TEAM.

Champions San Francisco Sub-League of the Academic Athletic League.

in-touch and yet score a try by touching the ball down with his hand.

The ball blown over the touch-line, and blown back, shall be considered as in-touch.

TOUCH-IN-GOAL.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the four corners of the field-of-play, and between the goal and touch-lines, if respectively produced, are called Touch-in-Goal. The corner posts and flags are Touch-in-Goal.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

If the ball, or player holding it, touch one of the corner posts or flags, the ball must be considered as in touch-in-goal. A player may himself be in touch-in-goal and yet play the ball with his foot, if the ball be not in touch-in-goal; or he may touch it down with his hands and score.

Question—The corner post at the junction of the goal and touch-lines, has by some means been knocked over, so that the flag hangs in the field-of-play. A player on the attack carrying the ball, dives for the line and strikes the flag, carrying it down with his weight, but still having his whole body in the field-of-play, stretches out and plants the ball over the goal line. Is this a try?

Answer—No. The corner flags are touch-in-goal and the referee should order a "drop-out." It is also the duty of the home team to see that all flags, etc., are in proper place and the visiting team to satisfy itself on this point.

A **DROP-KICK** is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it as it rises.

A **PLACE-KICK** is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for the purpose.

The placer and the kicker must be two distinct players.

If the placer inadvertently drops the ball, he shall not be considered to have placed it.

The opposing side cannot charge a place-kick until the ball has actually been placed on the ground.

A **PUNT** is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

A **TACKLE** is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side so that he cannot at any moment, while he is so held, pass or play it.

Particular attention is called to the new addition to this rule "so that he cannot pass it." Also to the fact that the law on held has been eliminated and is embodied in the law on tackle by the new addition.

A player must be considered as tackled if he, on being grasped by an opponent, fall, and the ball whilst in his possession touch the ground.

When a player is tackled with the ball it can only be brought into play with the foot.

If a player carrying the ball be thrown or knocked over (but not tackled) and the ball touches the ground, he may nevertheless get up with it and continue his run, or pass it.



1, Stockman; 2, Holmes; 3, C. Wassum; 4, King; 5, Beard; 6, Gladden; 7, Brown; 8, Linn; 9, Hennessey; 10, Gildersleeve; 11, W. Wassum; 12, Hoernle; 13, Springsteen; 14, Winstead; 15, Nulk; 16, Robertson, Capt.; 17, Rathke; 18, Hindes; 19, Lepori; 20, Epstein.

NAPA HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Champions of the Sonoma Valley Counties Athletic League.



1, Archer; 2, Fletcher; 3, Baldwin; 4, Gunther; 5, Benedict; 6, Parks; 7, Dake; 8, Hough; 9, Porter; 10, Cole; 11, Nash, Coach; 12, Hamble; 13, Young; 14, Wells; 15, Smith, Capt.; 16, McCoy; 17, Morse; 18, Dewald.

JOHN C. FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL FIRST TEAM.

A SCRUMMAGE, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.

The referee may order the ball to be put into the scrummage from either side he may choose.

The side not committing the breach has the right to put the ball into the scrummage.

When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try should be allowed, but if the ball be touched down by the defending side a touch-down should be allowed.

The referee has sole control of the game and, therefore, the right to put the ball in when a scrummage has been formed; but he should only use this right under exceptional cases, as, for instance, when a scrummage is formed near a goal line, when it is of the utmost importance that it should be put in with the greatest precision.

The ball cannot be picked up with the hands from a scrummage.

A TRY is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' in-goal.

Question—A free kick being given in such a position in front of the goal posts which necessitates the kicker going behind his own goal line to take the kick, and the ball falls in "in-goal" from a weak kick and an attacker drops on the ball, claiming a try. Is this a try?

Answer—No try. The ball did not cross the goal line and must be kicked out again into the field-of-play. This is a decision by the "Manchester and District Rugby Union Referee's Society" of England, admittedly the most authoritative body on Rugby in the world.

Particular attention is called to this decision, as up to 1910 a try was allowed, such a thing as the decision now makes illegal.

When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try shall be allowed, but if the ball be touched down by the defending side a touch-down shall be allowed.

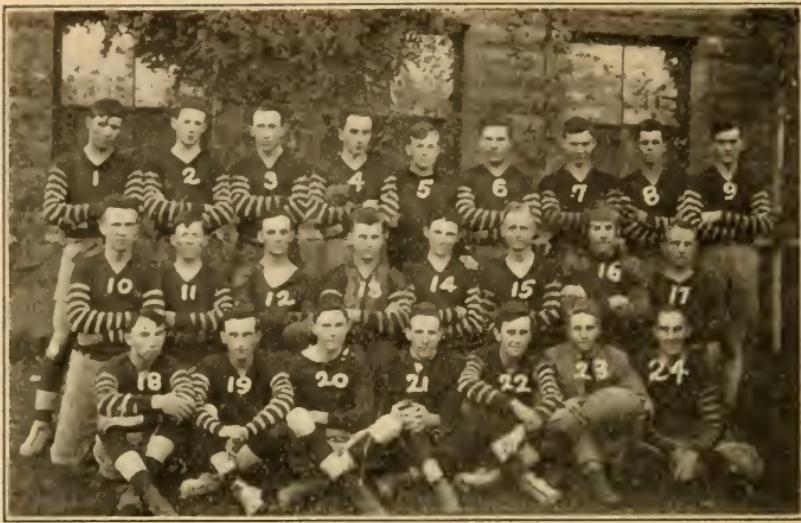
In the case of the ball rolling over the goal line and touching a spectator before a player from either side has had time to touch it down the referee shall:

(a.) Award a touch-down if he considers the ball would have gone dead before any attacking player could have touched it, or that a defending player would have touched it first.

(b.) Award a try if he thinks but for the interference a try would have been scored.

(c.) If in doubt, give the point against the side responsible for the ground arrangements, and in so doing he shall regard all officials and spectators as offending players.

It is a try if a player passes or kicks the ball back behind his own goal line and the ball is touched down by one of his opponents.



1. Furry; 2. Grunsky; 3. Parker; 4. Hickinbotham; 5. Gossett, Coach;
6. Spayd; 7. Neistrath; 8. Morse; 9. Wait; 10. Ortman, Mgr.; 11. Whitney;
12. Sola; 13. Ross; 14. Miller; 15. Blossom; 16. Potter; 17. Khole; 18.
Marcellin; 19. Colestock; 20. Dennis; 21. Single; 22. Lyons; 23. Burgess,
Capt.; 24. Clowdsley.

STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL TEAM,

Champions of the Northern California High School Athletic League.



1. Hux; 2. Megerle; 3. Sharp; 4. Lucas; 5. Crowley; 6. Cohurn, Mgr.;
7. Stewart; 8. Beach; 9. Spear; 10. Hayes; 11. Noble; 12. Huriter; 13.
Mueller; 14. Garcia; 15. Tschurny; 16. Elliott, Capt.; 17. Swanson; 18.
Kinkler; 19. Vuovich.

VISALIA HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

If a player touches the ball down behind his opponents' goal line and picks it up again, he shall be allowed a try at the spot where it was first touched down.

To score a try it is not necessary to lie on the ground with the ball. A player can be running at full speed and bend down and touch the ball in his opponent's in-goal and continue his run and he has scored a try.

A player who crosses the opponents' goal line with the ball in his possession, and before grounding it touch the referee, shall be allowed a try at the spot.

If the ball not in possession of a player strikes the referee or touch-judge when in-goal, a try should be awarded to the attacking side if, in the referee's opinion, a try would undoubtedly have been obtained, but for the ball touching the referee or touch-judge; otherwise a drop-out from the twenty-five should be ordered.

A TOUCH-DOWN is when a player touches down as above in his own in-goal.

If the ball is bounced, but not put down in in-goal, it is still in play; so that if a defending player after merely bouncing the ball, throws it forward, a five yards' penalty scrummage should be ordered; or if he carries it into the field of play and then throws it forward, a scrum is incurred at the spot where he throws it forward.

A GOAL is obtained by kicking the ball from the field-of-play, by any place-kick except a kick-off, or by any drop-kick except a drop-out, without touching the ground or any player of either side over the opponents' cross-bar, whether it touch such cross-bar or either goal-post or not.

A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, although it may have been blown back afterwards.

No goal can be scored from a punt.

KNOCKING-ON and THROWING-FORWARD are propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents' in-goal; a throw-out of touch cannot be claimed as a throw-forward.

A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no fair catch can be made therefrom, or a penalty given. This is important, as some referees appear to regard a rebound as a knock-on. If the ball is passed back, but after alighting on the ground is blown forward, the pass is good, provided the ball did not alight in front of the passer.

If the ball is actually knocked on, no matter how slightly, it must be considered a knock-on, but there must be some movement of the hand or arm forcing the ball in the direction of the opponents' in-goal to constitute a knock-on or throw-forward.

In ruling on "knock-on and throw-forward," referees' attention is particularly called to Rule 16. For a knock-on or throw-forward the whistle should not be blown until it is ascertained whether the opposing side or the side committing the breach gain the advantage. If the side committing the infraction gain the advantage a scrum should be ordered, otherwise the play should be allowed to continue.



1, Hunt; 2, Tyson; 3, Calhoun; 4, Meyers; 5, George; 6, Rogers; 7, Burchardt; 8, Falk; 9, Scott, Coach; 10, Hawley; 11, Murphy, Mgr.; 12, Logan, Capt.; 13, Nicol; 14, Dassel; 15, Martenstein; 16, Collins; 17, Lewis; 18, Wahaub; 19, Barnard; 20, Bell.

CENTERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Champions of the Central Alameda County Athletic League.



1, Lafflin; 2, Moisant; 3, Morrell; 4, Knudsen; 5, Hulbert; 6, McCaughey; 7, Porter; 8, McMurry; 9, Cauthers; 10, Basford; 11, Petler; 12, Kuns; 13, Edmands; 14, Colgan; 15, Brown; 16, Harton; 17, Day; 18, Bishop, Mgr.; 19, Hammon, Capt.; 20, Hitchcock.

HITCHCOCK MILITARY ACADEMY TEAM.

A FAIR CATCH is a catch made direct from a kick, or knock-on, or throw-forward, by one of the opposite side; the catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making his mark AFTER he has caught the ball; the mark, however, must be made as soon after the ball is caught as possible; and in practice, referees might allow a claim when the mark was simultaneously made with the catching.

It is a mistaken idea of players that they can claim a fair catch while in the air jumping for the ball. The catch cannot be claimed until the mark is made by the heels.

A fair catch can only be made from a kick, knock-on or throw-forward direct, and the ball MUST be taken clean at the first attempt.

A fair catch can be made in a player's own in-goal.

If a player kicks the ball with his knee, or any part below it, and an opponent makes a fair catch, it shall be awarded.

The attention of referees is drawn to the fact that a fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A fair catch must at all times be clean at the first attempt.

A fair catch cannot be made after the ball has touched goal-posts or cross-bars.

A fair catch cannot be made when the ball rebounds from a player.

A player can intercept a pass, but can only claim a fair catch if such a pass is forward.

Any player of the side making the fair catch can place or kick the ball.

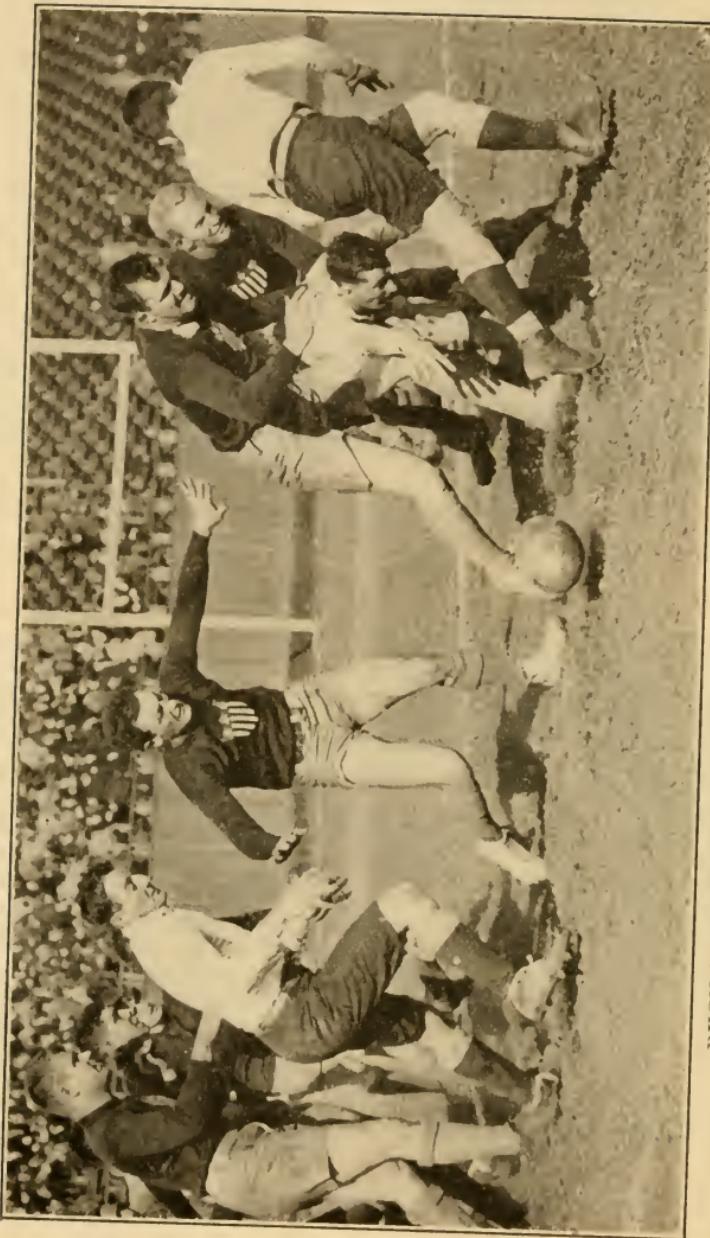
KICK-OFF is a place kick from the center of the field-of-play; the opposite side may not stand within ten yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball be kicked, otherwise another kick-off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may accept the kick, have the ball kicked over again, or scrummaged in the center of the ground.

DROP-OUT is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal-line; within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another drop-out shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may accept the kick, have the ball dropped out again, or scrummaged in the center of the 25 yards line.

It will be noticed that the option of what course should be taken lies with the opposing team.

If a player goes beyond the twenty-five yards to drop-out, or if he punts, the referee must blow his whistle and order the player to take a new kick, which must be a drop from within the twenty-five yards' limit.

At kick-off the ball must reach the limit of 10 yards, and at drop-out must reach the 25 yards line. If otherwise, the opposite side may have the ball re-kicked, or scrummaged, at



RUCK PLAY IN INTERNATIONAL MATCH—AMERICA VS. AUSTRALIA.

the center or in the middle of the 25 yards line, as the case may be.

The ball from a kick-off having reached ten yards, and then having been blown back, shall be considered as in play; as also a ball having reached the 25-yards' line from a drop-out and blow-back.

Referees should not allow players to approach within ten yards.

OFF-SIDE. See Laws 7 and 8.

3.—In all matches a REFEREE and two TOUCH JUDGES must be appointed, the former being mutually agreed upon. The Referee must carry a whistle, the blowing of which shall stop the game; he must whistle in the following cases:

A referee having given a decision, cannot under any circumstances alter it.

If a referee whistles, even though inadvertently, play must be stopped.

(a.) When a player makes and claims a fair-catch.

If a player makes a fair catch, but instantly changes his mind and runs on with the ball, he should, if the whistle has been blown for a fair catch, be compelled to return, as the free kick must be taken.

ROUGH PLAY PENALTY.

(b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off. If ordered off, the player must be reported by him to the union.

It has been ruled that this section covers wilful obstruction or interference.

If a referee orders a man "off" he cannot let him take part in play again, and must report him.

The attention of referees is called to the fact that under no circumstances should they allow a player NOT in possession of the ball to shove another player with his hands.

A player running for the ball may only charge shoulder to shoulder an opponent also running for the ball. (See also Law 11, section "e").

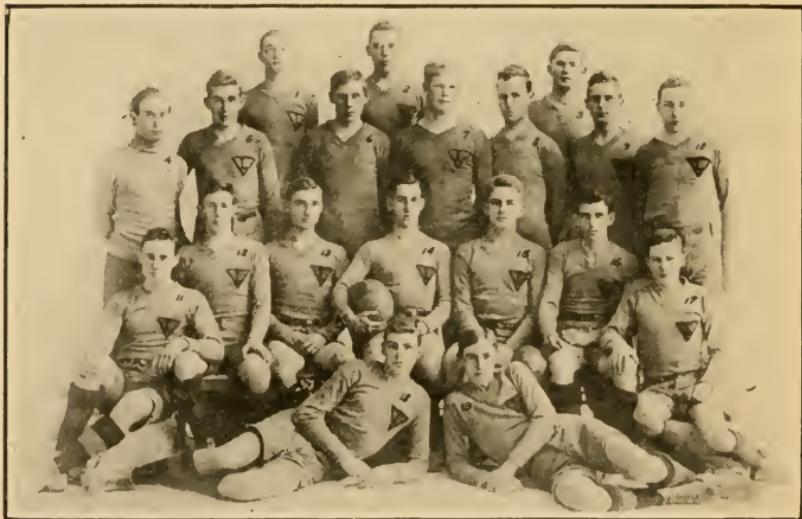
A referee has the power to order a player off for using any words showing an intention to insult.

A referee has power to refuse to allow appeals (except in those cases in which the law states a claim may be made), and if he warns players offending in this respect, he may order such players off the field for misconduct if the warning is unheeded. The ordering off, however, should only be resorted to when the referee is of the opinion that the appealing is done with the intention of harrassing or influencing him in his decisions.



1, Crawford; 2, Mackay, Coach; 3, Deveney; 4, Macy; 5, R. Ferguson;
6, Charles; 7, Winning; 8, Hartwell; 9, Stagner; 10, Williams; 11, Boyd;
12, F. Ferguson; 13, Roberts; 14, O'Neil; 15, Wedekind; 16, Hall, Capt.;
17, Leninger; 18, Herman; 19, Ricketts, Mgr.

CHICO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Buzzo, Mgr.; 2, Keith; 3, Johnson; 4, Benson; 5, Bowes; 6, Thorn; 7, Gaustad; 8, Smith; 9, Junker; 10, DeGuerre; 11, McLachlan; 12, Duckel;
13, Stallman; 14, McAbee, Capt.; 15, Hacke; 16, Butler; 17, Walker; 18,
Webster; 19, Winter.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS.

(c.) When he considers that the continuation of the play is dangerous.

This latter point must be left entirely to the referee, but it is pointed out that if the tackled player plays the laws in the spirit in which they are written, and at once fairly parts with the ball, very few cases of danger would arise, but by holding on a short time danger may arise. In such a case the referee should blow and award the penalty of a free kick and instead of simply ordering a scrummage on the plea of danger, as by so doing he deprives one side of an advantage and does not inflict a penalty on the other, both of which are deserved.

If a player be hurt, the referee should not blow his whistle till the ball be dead, unless such player is in such a position that the continuance of play might entail further danger.

In case of an injury to a player, or in any case, play must not under any consideration be stopped for more than three minutes. If a player cannot go on in this time he MUST be removed from the field-of-play, and the game continue. Officials' attention is particularly called to this ruling.

If an injured player comes out of the scrummage without breaking it the game should go on, it not being necessary to reform the scrum.

The game must not be stopped for such trivial excuses as men replacing or tying their shoe laces. These matters must be attended to by the players before the game begins, as the referee has no power to stop the game for these matters. The laws are particularly distinct as to what causes the referee shall stop play.

(d.) When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose.

e. g.—To confirm the action of a touch-judge who may continue to hold up his flag after the ball has been brought into play, for being brought in at the wrong place, by the wrong side, etc.; or when he wishes to declare a man has been in-touch, although the touch-judge has not held up his flag; or for any case of necessity.

(e.) If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him, in which case it shall be scrummaged at the spot.

(See notes following definition of a "Try.")

A player running the ball out from his own in-goal touches the referee, the ball is dead at the spot where he touched him, and a drop-out must be taken; except in the case of a player having run back behind his own goal line, in which case the ball must be scrummaged at the spot whence it was carried back.

(f.) At half-time and no-side, he being the sole timekeeper, having sole power to allow extra time for delays, but he shall not whistle for half-time or no-side until the ball be held or out of play.

The ball shall not be considered out of play when the referee stops the game for the infringement of laws.

The referee's decision as to time must be final, even if the timers have not kept the time accurately.



1, Boek; 2, Meese; 3, Miller; 4, McMahon; 5, Wilson; 6, Graves; 7, La Coste; 8, Charlton, Coach; 9, Ross; 10, Van Deren; 11, White, Mgr.; 12, Hanly, Capt.; 13, Montague; 14, Wylie; 15, Linden; 16, Fox; 17, Radke; 18, McNeil; 19, Skinner; 20, J. Garthwaite; 21, E. Garthwaite; 22, Gonzales; 23, Seed.

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Buel; 2, Hill; 3, Sample; 4, Crow; 5, Gilsenen; 6, Boone, Trainer; 7, Starke; 8, Bradbury; 9, Ogden; 10, Madison; 11, Austin; 12, Cornell; 13, Seihe; 14, Pagliano, Capt.; 15, Floyd; 16 Rodgers.

BOONE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TEAM.

(g.) When he notices any irregularity of play whereby the side committing such gain an advantage.

Of his own off-side players, cannot claim a scrummage for unintentional off-side, provided the charging side gain an advantage, even though this be a try.

It is with this sub-section that referees will have their greatest difficulties; the theory of the sub-section is that a side may not gain an advantage by its own breach of any law, although it may be a breach on the part of its opponent; thus if one side knocks forward, and the ball goes to an opponent who makes off with it and gains an advantage, the whistle should not be blown. Again it has become very common practise for the backs to knock deliberately on when their opponents were close to them; if the ball when so knocked on goes to an opponent who has a chance of getting away, the whistle should not be blown. (See Laws 12 and 16.)

This is a most important rule, and at present is not so generally observed by referees as it should be. There is unfortunately a pronounced tendency on their part to whistle immediately a law has been infringed, without waiting to see who gains the advantage of the infringement. Referees are urged to pay particular attention to this rule.

It is also emphasized that the game should be played in the spirit in which the laws are written, and particularly that one side shall not gain an advantage through its own fault; thus it has been ruled that a player who has made a miskick when the opposite side is charging, and the ball hits one of his own off-side players, cannot claim a scrummage for unintentional off-side, provided the charging side gain an advantage, even though this be a try.

(h.) When he notices a breach of Laws 5 and 15.

(i.) When he wishes to enforce any penalty.

(j.) When a goal is kicked.

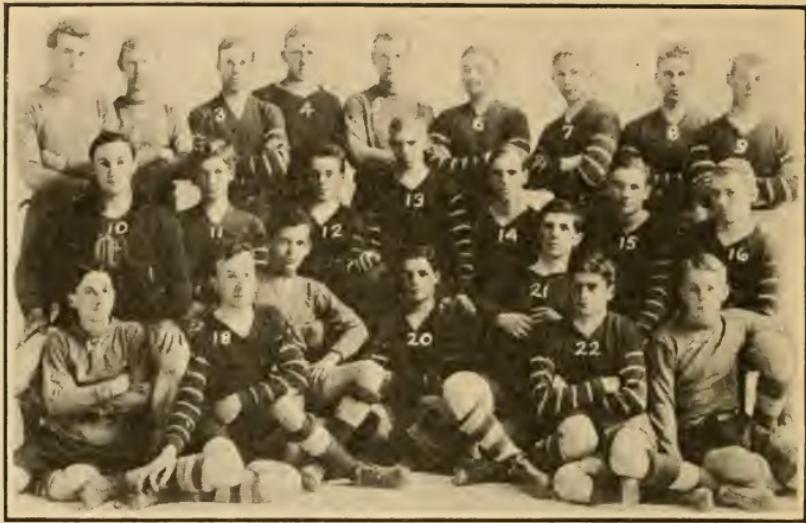
(k.) When the ball goes into touch-in-goal.

POWERS OF THE REFEREE.

The referee shall be sole judge in all matters of fact. (See amendment II, b.)

A referee once he has given a decision cannot change it, and his decision alone is final; he may, however, consult the touch-judges in case of touch, and touch-in-goal play, and kicks at goal. Under all circumstances the referee's whistle must stop the game even if blown inadvertently.

A player crossed the goal line, and claimed a try, the referee awarded a "5-yard scrum" for a player being off-side; the two captains held a consultation and the defending side agreed to a try being awarded in opposition to the referee's decision. The captains cannot decide a question in this manner, as they would be overruling the referee's decision on a matter of fact, of which the referee is sole judge.



1, Coles; 2, Cowan; 3, Johnston; 4, Comstock; 5, Jones; 6, Steiger; 7, Eckart; 8, Marsilli; 9, Morgan; 10, Meyers; 11, Piercy; 12, Foley; 13, Stafford, Capt.; 14, Janssen, Mgr.; 15, McMurtry; 16, Debenham; 17, Muller; 18, Hansen; 19, Squires; 20, Larracou; 21, Wall; 22, Torello; 23, Close.

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Blalock, Mgr.; 2, Wilson, Capt.; 3, Uhl; 4, Clark Schmittou; 5, Tobias; 6, Norriss; 7, Baca; 8, Shry; 9, Clayton Schmittou; 10, Hodgson; 11, Anderson; 12, Pomeroy, Coach; 13, Flory; 14, Sarthou; 15, Hastings; 16, Sheela; 17, Jones; 18, Hall.

PORTERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.
Champions of the Central Amateur Athletic League.

DUTIES OF TOUCH JUDGES.

The Touch-Judges shall carry flags, and shall each take one side of the ground, outside the field-of-play, and the duty of each shall be to hold up his flag when and where the ball goes into touch, or touch-in-goal, and also to assist the Referee, when kicks at goal from a try, fair-catch, or free-kicks are being taken, each standing at a goal-post.

It may be here emphasized that the referee is the sole judge as to matters of fact, and if he considers either touch-judge is not doing his duty fairly, he not only has the right, but should certainly exercise it, of overruling any decision such touch-judge may give.

Touch-judges are recommended, by extending the arm to indicate the side to whom the ball belongs. Touch-judges assisting at kicks at goal must not indicate with their flags.

Touch-judges are to hold up their flag immediately the ball has crossed the touch-line or touch-in-goal, and go to the spot where the ball went out as quickly as possible.

Touch-judges must stand each at a goal post when any kick at goal is being taken.

RULES.

4.—The Captains of the respective sides shall toss for the choice of In-goals or the kick-off. Each side shall play an equal time from each In-goal, and a match shall be won by a majority of points; if no point be scored, or the number be equal, the match shall be drawn. Unless otherwise agreed, the time of each half shall be 40 minutes.

The following shall be the mode of scoring:

A try	equals 3 points.
A Goal from a Try (in which case the Try shall not count).....	" 5 "
A dropped Goal (except from a Mark or a Penalty Kick).....	" 4 "
Goal from a Mark or Penalty Kick. "	3 "

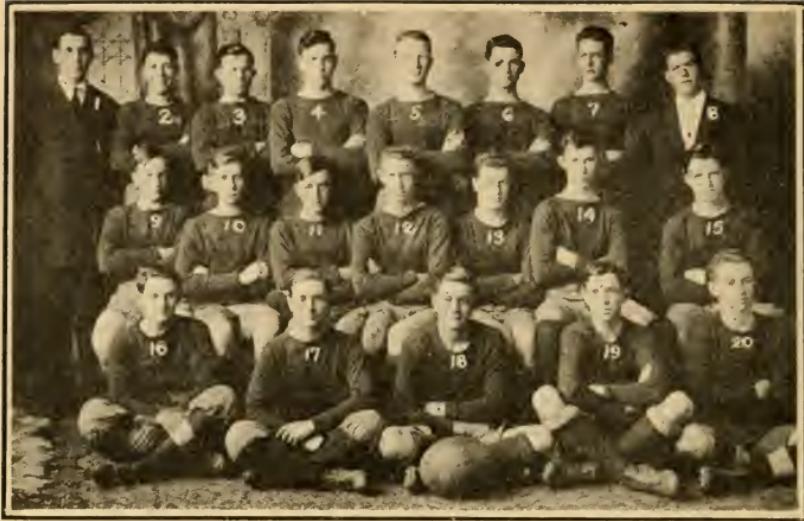
5.—At the time of the kick-off all the kicker's side shall be behind the ball; if any be in front the Referee shall blow his whistle and order a scrummage where the kick-off took place.

The game shall be started by a kick-off:

- (a.) After a goal, by the side losing such goal, and
- (b.) After half-time by the opposite side to that which started the game.

III. MODE OF PLAY—DEFINITIONS.

6.—When once the game is started, the ball may be kicked or



1, J. W. Warner, Faculty Rep.; 2, E. Granger; 3, Reese; 4, Hopkins; 5, Fisher; 6, Rennie; 7, Chandler; 8, Wailes, Mgr.; 9, Bartlett; 10, Hall; 11, Detoy; 12, F. Granger; 13, Locke; 14, Sisson; 15, Ralston; 16, Vincenz; 17, Malcolm; 18, Crawford, Capt.; 19, Toomey; 20, Walrond.

FRESNO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Zane; 2, Taylor; 3, Renwick, Coach; 4, Horner; 5, Hodgkin; 6, Wolbert; 7, Jackson; 8, Nieto; 9, Cox; 10, Kennedy; 11, Summerfield; 12, Hoag; 13, Stevens; 14, Alston; 15, Sutton; 16, Gammon, Capt.; 17, Brewer; 18, Donnels, Mrg.

ST. MATTHEW'S MILITARY ACADEMY TEAM.

picked up and run with by any player who is on-side, at any time; except that it may not be picked up—

(a.) In a Scrummage.

The act of a player taking the ball off the ground with his feet, in a scrummage, does not constitute "picking up" in a scrummage, within the meaning of Law 6.

A player can pick the ball up in the scrum between his knees, provided that he does not fall down.

It is lawful to pick up the ball in a scrum in any manner except by hand or arm.

The act of a player taking the ball off the ground after a tackle, or the ball being fairly held, is not to be considered picking the ball up in a scrummage.

A player may come up to a scrum and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided his other foot is behind the ball.

(b.) When it has been put down after A TACKLE.

(c.) When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled. It may be passed or knocked from one player to another provided it be not passed, knocked or thrown forward. If a player while holding or running with the ball be TACKLED, he MUST at once put it fairly down between him and his opponents' Goal-line.

Note the alteration to the laws in section "b" and that part of the law relating to "If a player while holding * * * be TACKLED," The old law read in section "b," "When it has been put down after it has been fairly held." Tackled is also substituted for held in the other part of the law.

The words "AT ONCE" are to be interpreted very strictly.

OFF SIDE.

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal-line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

A player may play in any position so long as he is on-side and does not obstruct his opponents. He may come up to a scrummage and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided the other foot is behind the ball.

A player when off-side can intercept a pass from an opposing player.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side—

(a.) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.

(b.) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.



1, Bruton; 2, Kuntz; 3, R. Mast; 4, Mitchell; 5, Snavely; 6, Gregory; 7, Long; 8, Zane; 9, V. Mast; 10, Rev. Babbitt, Coach; 11, Reith; 12, Lawson; 13, Holman; 14, Davis; 15, Huston; 16, Curson; 17, Smith; 18, Hughson; 19, Giguerre, Capt.; 20, Schluer, Mgr.; 21, Browning. Shinkle, Photo.

WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Kirksey; 2, McGilvray; 3, Boulware; 4, Gladstone; 5, Stevick; 6, Flugel; 7, Weeks; 8, Stevens; 9, Sherman; 10, Slocum; 11, Arnott; 12, Card; 13, Lachmond; 14, Wallace; 15, Davidson; 16, McKay; 17, Nagel; 18, J. Risling; 19, Olaine; 20, E. Risling; 21, Pratt.

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.
Champions of the Academic Athletic League.

- (c.) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.
- (d.) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

After the words "five yards" in section "a," read as though the words "in any direction" were inserted.

A player must be in the field-of-play when he puts his men on-side after kicking the ball when behind them; whilst he is not debarred from starting running up in-touch, he must get into the field of play as soon as possible. It must be observed that only the kicker can place the off-side players on-side.

NO INTERFERENCE.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor actively or passively obstruct AN OPPONENT, approach or wilfully remain within 10 yards of any OPPONENT waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option—

- (e.) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.
- (f.) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

In reference to section "f," if the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before the breach occurred is in its in-goal, the scrummage shall take place on a line parallel to the touch-line, and passing through the spot, and five yards from the goal line.

A player when off-side can intercept a pass from an opposing player, but he can only make a mark for a fair catch if the pass intercepted is a forward one.

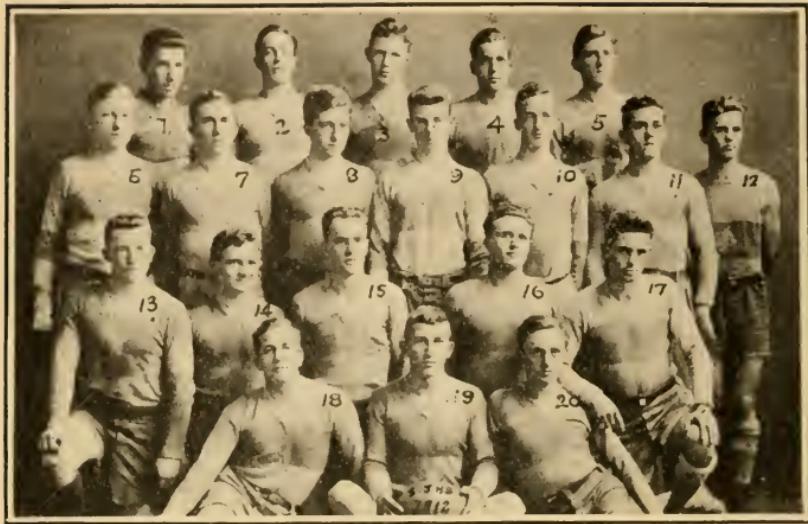
It is important that referees should enforce these penalties, and it should be observed that a referee should award a free kick if he thinks a fair catch would have been made had not an off-side player, through his proximity and not retiring beyond the ten yards' limit, have rendered such catch more difficult. For instance, a player waiting to receive the ball fails to catch it properly and it drops from his hands to the ground. An opponent, who is off-side and has approached within ten yards of him, immediately pounces upon him and prevents him recovering and playing the ball. A free kick should be awarded, as it was the duty of the off-side player to have retired beyond the ten yards' limit.

Referees too often give the offending players the benefit of the unintentional off-side, instead of inflicting the free-kick penalty.

A player may play in any position so long as he is on-side and does not obstruct his opponent.

FAIR CATCH.

9.—If a player makes a fair-catch a free-kick shall be awarded, even though the whistle has been blown for a knock-on or a



1, Trimble; 2, Tuman; 3, Brown; 4, Reeve; 5, Mottsch; 6, Schumann; 7, Sedgwick; 8, Reiser; 9, Sheppard; 10, Rouillot; 11, Texeira; 12, Adams; 13, Dodd; 14, Claypool; 15, Buck; 16, Rodgers; 17, Williams; 18, St. John; 19, Stebbins, Mgr. and Capt.; 20, Wolter.

SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



1, Gault; 2, Nine; 3, K. Thomas; 4, Prof. Stebbins, Coach; 5, Neher, Mgr.; 6, Walterson; 7, Beck; 8, Hayland; 9, Taylor; 10, Carroll Brauer; 11, Partidge; 12, C. Thomas; 13, Falager; 14, Morton; 15, Fuller; 16, Sibley; 17, Padan; 18, Bryan; 19, McDaniel; 20, Clyde Brauer; 21, Boyd, Capt.; 22, Lautenlo.

Redeker, Photo.

CHICO NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM.

throw-forward. Any player on the same side may take the kick or place the ball.

FREE KICK.

10.—All free kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks, or punts, but must be in the direction of the opponents' goal-line, and across the kicker's goal-line, if kicked from behind the same. They may be taken at any spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch-lines. In all cases the kicker's side must be behind the ball when it is kicked, except the player who may be placing the ball for a place-kick, and it is the duty of the Referee to see that the ball be kicked from the parallel line. In case of any infringement of this law the Referee shall order a scrummage at the mark. The opposite side may come up to and charge from anywhere on or behind a line drawn through the mark and parallel to the goal-lines, and may charge as soon as the kicker commences to run or offers to kick or the ball be placed on the ground for a place-kick, but in case of a drop-kick or punt the kicker may always draw back, and unless he has dropped the ball the opposite side must retire to the line of the mark. But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

For notes on fair catch see those following definition of "Fair Catch" in Law 2.

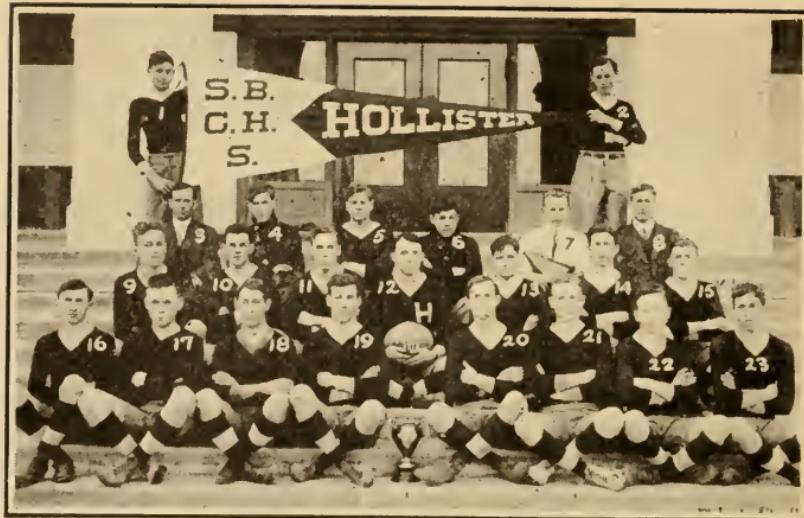
Question—A free kick is given in such a position in front of the goal posts which necessitates the kicker going behind his own goal line, in taking the kick the ball hits the goal posts and rebounds over the dead-ball line. Should a drop-out be awarded?

Answer—No. The ball did not cross the goal line, and must be kicked again.

In cases of players waiting to charge when a kick after a try, fair catch, or free kick is about to be taken, they must remain behind the goal line or behind the mark with both feet, and any standing over the goal line or over the mark with one foot shall be considered to have charged, and the referee shall blow his whistle and award no charge; the referee shall also be particular that any side waiting behind the mark do not gradually creep up beyond the mark; such shall be considered a charge.

When a player is placing the ball he shall not wilfully do anything which may lead his opponents to think he has put the ball down when he has not; if he does the charge shall be disallowed.

Even when a charge has been disallowed, the would-be chargers may, provided they remain behind the mark, jump up, and attempt to stop or touch the ball; if they so touch it, no goal can be scored. The disallowance of the charge is at the discretion of the referee.



1, Bacon; 2, E. Johnson; 3, McDonald, Coach; 4, Lewis; 5, Beresinni; 6, Beressa; 7, Jensen; 8, Mr. Davis, Prin.; 9, Shaw; 10, Roe; 11, Syeinbeck; 12, Thompson; Capt.; 13, Regan; 14, Sharpe; 15, Lynn, Mgr.; 16, Long; 17, Meeter; 18, Huntsman; 19, Bache; 20, Reed; 21, Johnson; 22, O'Rourke; 23, Pinion. Blakesly, Photo.

HOLLISTER HIGH SCHOOL TEAM,
Champions of the Coast Counties Athletic League.



1, Williams; 2, Breuner; 3, Cox; 4, E. Simmermacher, Asst. Coach; 5, G. Simmermacher; 6, Cole; 7, Yarabrough; 8, Lamb; 9, Slocum; 10, Hunter; 11, Rooney; 12, Kolb; 13, Knauer; 14, Twitchell, Coach; 15, Bowden; 16, Hicks, Capt.; 17, Mahon; 18, Rivett, Mgr.; 19, Hern; 20, Desmond; 21, Magee; 22, Norton; 23, Brandstetter.

SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

If the referee whistles to allow no-charge just as a kicker takes his kick, such kicker shall have the option of another kick—that is, if he has kicked a goal, he can allow it to stand; if he has not, he can take a second kick.

The attention of the referee is directed to the fact that the opposite side may not charge a place-kick until the ball is actually placed on the ground.

A kicker who, in kicking for a goal, inadvertently kicks the ball out of the placer's hands before the latter has placed it on the ground, should be allowed to have another kick.

After a charge has been disallowed and another kick is being taken, the ball may be handled by and placed for the kicker, as in the first instance.

This instruction also applies to a kick at goal from a free kick, but in that case a scrummage should be ordered.

After a charge has been disallowed, any player except the kicker may place or replace the ball, and he may alter the spot for the place-kick, but such new place must be from a spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch-line.

In case a referee disallows a charge, the kicker may not touch the ball after it has been put on the ground. If he does so (a) when a try has been obtained, a drop-out should be awarded, or (b) when a free kick or fair catch has been awarded, a scrummage where the mark was made should be ordered.

The kicker and placer must be different persons.

It is the duty of the side receiving the advantage of "no charge" to see the penalty is fully exacted.

The referee should see that players have reasonable time to get behind their goal line before the ball is placed for a try at goal.

In the case of a free kick, the kicker can kick in any direction towards his opponents' goal line, provided the kick has been taken at a spot behind the mark, in a line parallel to the touch-lines.

A referee can allow another kick on the plea that owing to interference of players he could not see the ball kicked in the first instance.

If in taking a free kick any breach, for which the penalty is a scrummage, is committed, the scrummage shall be taken at the "mark."

IV. PENALTIES.

II.—Free kicks by way of penalties shall be awarded if any player—

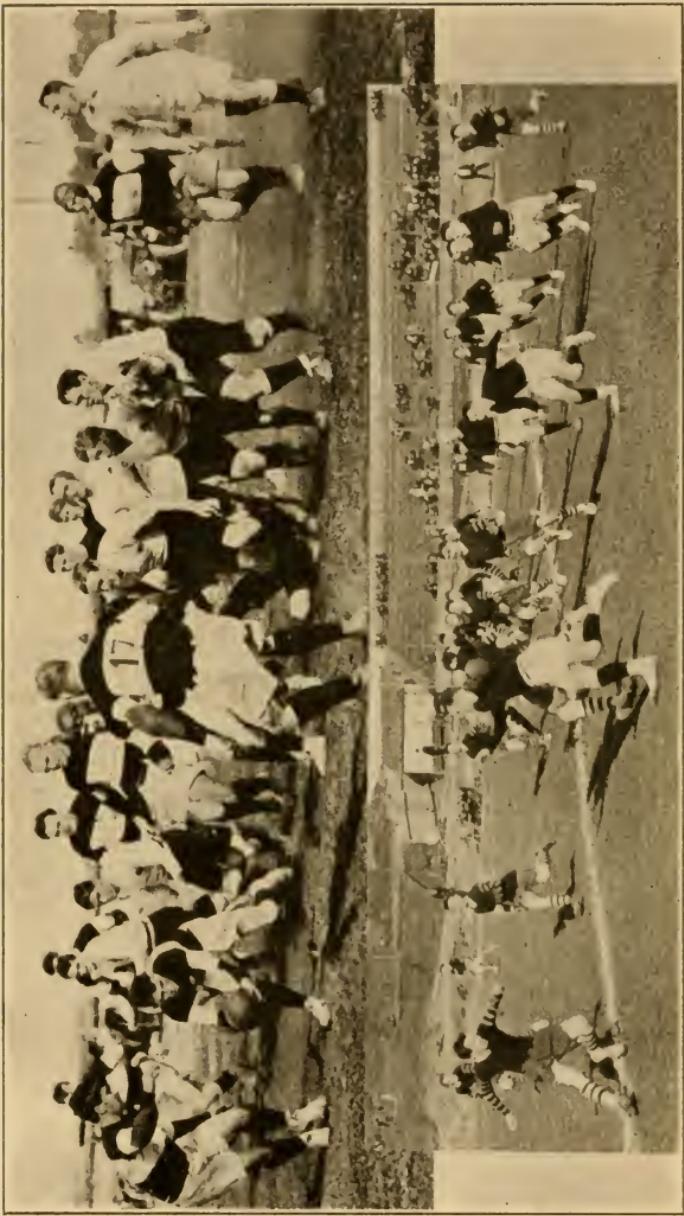
(a.) Intentionally either handles the ball, or falls down in a scrummage, or picks the ball out of a scrummage.

If a player in the scrum has the ball between his legs, an opposing player must not take the ball with his hands from its position while the said player remains part of the scrum; penalty is free kick.

A player is on the ground when on his knees, and if he intentionally kneels down in a scrummage, he should be penalized for "falling down in a scrummage."

MUST PUT BALL DOWN.

(b.) Does not immediately put it down in front of him, on being TACKLED.



AUSTRALIA VS. UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA.
DODGING A FIELD OF TACKLERS IN ANNUAL GAME BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF
NEVADA AND UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA.

Note alteration to law, "tackled" being substituted for "held."

No power is given to a referee to whistle simply because a player is tackled with the ball, and this is one of the most important points to which the attention of players and referees is directed, as the habit of whistling the moment a man is tackled spoils the game by slowing it down and taking away any advantage a side of quick followers-up would otherwise gain. When a player with the ball is tackled, a referee may only blow his whistle for one of the following cases:

(1) Law 11 (b): When such player does not AT ONCE fairly put the ball down.

(2) Law 11 (c): When such player is on the ground and he does not at once fairly part with the ball, and either get up or roll away from the ball.

If a player breaks either of the above sub-sections or interferes with the ball in any way while he is on the ground, the penalty should be enforced against him.

(3) Law 11 (d): When a player of the opposite side prevents such player either putting the ball down or getting up.

(4) When the referee considers the continuation of the play would be dangerous.

This last point must be left entirely to the referee.

The attention of players and referees is specifically called to the fact that a scrummage cannot be awarded for a breach of section "b." A free kick must be given.

(c.) Being on the ground, does not immediately get up.

Question—A player catching the ball between his knees on the ground, in stopping a rush and not immediately playing it, but still holds the ball there and remains on the ground. What should be done?

Answer—A referee should penalize for not playing the ball. See decisions under sub-section "a," etc.

(d.) Prevents an opponent getting up, or putting the ball down.

(e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.

(f.) Wilfully TACKLES an opponent who has not got the ball.

(g.) Wilfully hacks, hacks-over, or trips-up.

If, when a player drops down on the ball, an opponent lifts him off, the referee is satisfied that there has been rough or foul play, he may caution or order off the opponent; and he will, of course, also give a free kick against the player who dropped on the ball unless he immediately gets up; but if the referee is satisfied that the opponent prevented the player from getting up, he should give a free kick against the former.

In case there are two opposing players running for the ball, a player overtaking another may not shove the overtaken player from behind; if he does it is illegal, and should be penalized by a free kick.

A player running at the ball may only charge shoulder to shoulder an opponent running at the ball.

Note the alteration in section "f." "Tackles" is substituted for holds.

In regard to section "g." Although a free kick is given, the referee should still caution the player, or even order him off the ground, if such hacking or tripping-up constituted rough play.

"Hack" or "hack over," i. e., kicks an opponent.



STOPPING ADVANCE OF BALL IN ANNUAL GAME BETWEEN
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA.



FORWARDS IN STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION—BARBARIANS VS.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

UNFAIRLY PUTTING BALL IN SCRUM.

- (h.) Wilfully puts the ball unfairly into a scrummage, or, the ball having come out, wilfully returns it by hand or foot into the scrummage.
- (i.) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.
- (j.) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.

It has been ruled that the ball is not fairly in the scrummage (section "h") until it has been placed on the ground between the players, so that each side has an equal chance of obtaining possession.

Sub-section "j" applies chiefly to a back having kicked the ball and while following up he or others of his side shout "on-side" when he has not yet placed his side on-side, a most unfair practice.

- (k.) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

This prohibits the habit of three-quarters and half-backs remaining in front of the ball, so as to mark the opposing backs, and should be strictly enforced.

It is also pointed out that it is not intended thereby to penalize a half-back who UNINTENTIONALLY overruns the ball in a scrummage.

A player does not become part of a scrummage by merely placing his hand on the scrummage.

Referees are instructed to strictly enforce the free-kick penalty for obstruction on the part of wing forwards, as provided in sections "f" and "k."

Wing forwards MUST be behind the ball while it is in the scrum.

- (l.) Wilfully prevents the ball being fairly put into a scrummage.

A scrum is ordered, and one side immediately packs, but the other side retain the ball until their forwards gather round leisurely, the referee should penalize under this section or under "m."

Players in a scrummage waiting for the ball to be put in must keep their feet behind an imaginary line drawn through the center of the scrummage at right angles to the touch-line.

WILFULLY BREAKING LAWS.

- (m.) If any player or team wilfully and systematically break any law or laws, for which the penalty is only a scrummage, or cause unnecessary loss of time.

Should a team or player continually "knock-on" or "throw-forward," the referee should award a free kick at the place of the last "knock-on" or "throw-forward."

In the case of a free kick for a player causing unnecessary loss of time when the ball is in-touch, such kick shall be



BELMONT SCHOOL TEAM.



taken at a spot at right angles to the touch-line up to ten yards from the place where the ball went into touch.

A referee may award a free kick if, in his opinion, a side wilfully wastes time in dropping out after a touch-down or unsuccessful try; or deliberately kicks the ball into touch, with the object of wasting time, from a drop-out or kick-off; the mark to be the middle of the 25 yards line or the center of the field-of-play, as the case may be.

- (n.) Being in a scrummage, lift a foot from the ground before the ball has been put into such scrummage.

The places of infringement shall be taken as the mark, and anyone of the side granted the free kick may place or kick the ball.

On breach of sub-section (j) the opposite side shall be awarded at their option—

- (a.) A scrummage where the ball was last played.

- (b.) A free kick at the place of infringement.

When the place where a penalty is incurred is on the touch-line, or just within it, the place of the infringement shall be taken to have been ten yards within the field-of-play, at right angles to the touch-line.

V. GENERAL.

BALL IN TOUCH.

12.—The ball is in touch when it or a player carrying it touch or cross the touch line; it shall then belong to the side opposite to that last touching it in the field-of-play, except when A PLAYER CARRYING the BALL IS FORCED INTO TOUCH BY AN OPPONENT.

One of the side to whom the ball belongs shall bring it into play at the spot where it went into touch, by one of the following methods:

- (a.) Throwing it out so as to alight at right angles to the touch-line, AND AT LEAST FIVE YARDS THEREFROM.

- (b.) Scrummaging it at any spot at right angles to the touch-line, 10 yards from the place where it went into touch.

If the Referee blows his whistle because the ball has been thrown out so as not to alight at right angles to the touch-line, the opposite side shall bring it out as in (b).

Attention is specially directed to the change in the law relative to "ball in-touch."

Also section "a" has been amended so that the ball has to be thrown in at least five yards from touch on the line out.

If the ball is not thrown out so as to alight at right angles,

the referee must blow his whistle, unless the opposite side has gained an advantage.

If a touch-judge is unable to decide to which side the ball belongs, the referee must do so.

If the ball has not been thrown in at the right place, the referee shall order that the same side shall bring it into play at the proper place.

A player being in-touch may, provided he has not possession of it, play the ball, if the ball be not in-touch.

A ball kicked over the touch-line, and blown back, shall be considered as in-touch.

TRY AT GOAL.

13—When the side has scored a try, the ball shall be brought from the spot where the try was gained into the field-of-play in a line parallel to the touch-lines, such distance as the placer thinks proper, and there he shall place the ball for one of his side to try and kick a goal; this place-kick is governed by Law 10 as to charging, etc., the mark being taken as on the goal-line. It is the duty of the Referee to see that the ball is taken out straight.

After the word "brought," read as though the words "in any manner" were inserted.

For rulings as to charging in try-at-goal, see Law 10.

It is ruled that a kicker cannot place the ball on the ground in instructing the placer, nor touch it after the placer has put it down; if he does, the kick at goal is forfeited.

The kicker and placer must be different persons.

In case of any dispute relative to a try, where it is possible, an appeal may be made, referees are recommended to allow a kick at goal, so that if the try is afterwards allowed the goal points may be added if the kick was successful.

UNFAIR PLAY.

The Referee shall award a try, if, in his opinion, one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for unfair play or interference of the defending side. Or he shall disallow a try, and adjudge a touch-down, if, in his opinion, a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or interference of the attacking side. In case of a try so allowed the kick at goal shall be taken at any point on a line parallel to the touch-lines, and passing through the spot where the ball was when such unfair play or interference took place.

In the case of a kick for goal from mark, penalty or try, it, in the opinion of the Referee, the ball is illegally stopped after the kick has been taken and he is of the opinion that a goal would otherwise undoubtedly have been gained, he shall have power to award the goal,

BALL HELD IN GOAL.

14.—If the ball, when over the goal-line and in possession of a player, be fairly held by an opposing player before it is grounded, it shall be scrummaged 5 yards from the goal-line, opposite the spot where the ball was held.

The ball must be fairly held; that is to say, the player having the ball must use force to free the ball from the grasp of his opponent.

There must, in the opinion of the referee, have been force used to ground the ball or get possession of it before it can be considered fairly held.

DROP OUT.

15.—After an unsuccessful try, or touch-down, or if the ball after crossing the goal-line go into touch-in-goal or touch or cross the dead-ball line, it shall be brought into play by means of a drop-out, when all the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked; in case any are in front, the Referee shall order a scrummage on the 25 yards line and equidistant from the touch-lines.

It is the duty of the referee to see that a reasonable time is given to the players to get into positions before the kick is taken.

In case of a "drop-out," if the ball is punted the ball should be recalled, and a kick, which must be a drop-kick, taken. The game is not to proceed under Law 19. See ruling under definition of kick-off.

KNOCK-ON—THROW-FORWARD.

16.—In the case of a throw-forward or knock-on, the ball shall be brought back to the place where such infringement occurred, and there be scrummaged, unless a fair catch has been allowed, or the opposite side gains an advantage, or unless, in the opinion of the Referee, such throw-forward or knock-on is wilful, when he may award a free kick to be taken at the spot where such infringement occurred. This shall not apply to a wilful throw-forward or knock-on into touch, which must be dealt with under Law 16a.

See definition of knock-on.

A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no penalty can be given for a rebound.

If a player kicks over a full-back's head, and in the act of re-guarding the ball, knocks-on in his opponents' "in-goal," the award should be "drop-out."

If a forward in the line-out knocks the ball on, and it is caught by an opposing half-back, who punts up the field, the referee should allow this, unless a fair catch has been made and claimed.

PENALTY FOR THROW "INTO TOUCH."

16a.—If a player shall wilfully pass, knock or throw the ball into touch, the opposite side may claim either a free kick or scrummage. Such free kick or scrummage is to be taken at their option, either:

- (a.) At any spot at right angles to the touch-line, ten yards from where the ball went into touch; or
- (b.) At the spot where knock, pass or throw-forward occurred.

In the case of a free kick, the "spot," whether under (a) or (b), shall be taken as the mark. This law shall not override the power of the Referee to allow or disallow a try under Law 13.

PASSING OR CARRYING BACK.

17.—If a player shall wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back across his goal-line and it there be made dead, the opposite side may claim that the ball shall be brought back and a scrummage formed at the spot whence it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back. Under any other circumstances a player may touch the ball down in his own In-goal.

Question—A full-back catches the ball, and in trying to kick it back against a strong wind, the ball deflects from his foot and goes over his goal line dead. What should the referee decide?

Answer—The action being "passive," he should order a drop-out.

It is important that referees should see that the scrum under Law 17 is formed at the spot where kicked from, and not five yards, as generally supposed by many players.

The word "wilfully" is introduced, thereby making the law perfectly clear that a player must do something with the intention of sending the ball behind his own goal line, before a scrummage can be given.

A side heeling back over their own goal line, shall be considered as wilfully kicking back.

If, when a ball is passed back, the would-be receiver fumbles it so that it goes over his own goal line, the referee should decide whether such fumble was intentional or not, and decide accordingly.

If from a kick the ball is blown behind the kicker's goal line, the attacking side can secure a try, provided no appeal is made by them. (See Laws 2, 5 and 15.)

If a player passes the ball back behind his own goal line and it is touched down by one of his opponents, a try is scored.

When a breach of the above law occurs, the referee should wait for the non-offending side to make the claim for a scrummage.

TRIPPING.

18.—Hacking, hacking-over, or tripping-up are illegal. The Referee shall have full power to decide what part of a player's

dress, including boots and projections thereon, buckles, rings, etc., are dangerous, and having once decided that any part is dangerous, shall order such player to remove the same, and shall not allow him to take further part in the game until such be removed.

IRREGULARITIES IN IN-GOAL.

19.—In case of any law being infringed in in-goal by the attacking side, a touch-down shall be awarded, but where such breach is committed by the defending side a scrummage shall be awarded five yards from the goal-line, opposite to the spot where the breach occurred.

In the case of a throw-forward, when the ball is over the goal line, the penalty is a scrummage five yards out on breach by defending side, touch-down on breach by attacking side.

20.—**If, when a law is broken or any irregularity of play occurs not otherwise provided for, and any advantage is gained therefrom by the opposite side, the Referee shall not blow his whistle but shall allow the game to proceed, but if no advantage is gained by such side, and if other procedure is provided, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity occurred and a scrummage formed there.**

SPECIAL AMENDMENT.

The following rules shall be binding in all games between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Whenever any of the provisions of this Amendment fail to agree with any provisions of the Rules as hereinbefore stated, the provisions of the Amendment shall govern.

RULE I. All games shall be played on a field 110 yards long and 75 yards wide.

RULE II. (a.) The officials of the game shall be a Referee, an Umpire, if the captain of either team desires one; two Touch Judges and two Time Keepers. Such officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the Rules Committee, consisting of the Captain and head coach of each team and one alumnus from each University, at a meeting to be held in San Francisco the Monday night after the last Saturday in October.

(b.) The Umpire's jurisdiction shall be exclusive and his decision final in enforcing the provisions of the following rules:

Sec. b. rule 3.

(b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground but for the second offense he must order him off.

“OFF-SIDE.”

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side:

- (a.) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.
- (b.) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.
- (c.) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.
- (d.) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor during the time an opponent has the ball, run, tackle, or actively or passively obstruct, nor may he approach or wilfully remain within ten yards of any player waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option:

- (e.) A free-kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.
- (f.) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

A player shall be considered “on-side” if he is ten yards from an opponent who receives the ball.

“FREE-KICKS.”

10.—* * * But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free-kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

Sec. e, i, j, k, of rule 11:

- (e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.
- (i.) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.
- (j.) Shouts “all on-side,” or words to that effect, when his players are not on-side.

(k.) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

When there has been a violation of any rule which is within the jurisdiction of the Umpire, his whistle or horn shall be of equal effect in stopping play as the whistle of the Referee, and he shall enforce the penalties as provided in these rules.

(c.) The authority and jurisdiction of the Referee shall be as provided in rule 3, except in so far as it is amended by the provisions of the immediately foregoing section. The duties of the other officials shall be as provided in the rules.

NOTE:—The Referee shall be provided with a whistle, the Umpire with a horn or something the sound of which will be clearly distinguishable from the Referee's whistle, and the time-keepers with a pistol, which they shall fire at the expiration of each half.

RULE III. A try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponent's In-goal, or when the ball in the possession of a player is declared held by the Referee, in either case the ball or any part of it being on, over, or behind the opponents' goal line.

The point where the try is marked, however, is not where the ball is carried across the line, but where the ball is fairly held, or touched down.

NOTE:—If the ball is carried into touch-in-goal from in-goal, a try is marked at the point where the touch line crosses the goal line.

RULE IV. Neither team shall in any game, play more than eighteen men—that is, each team shall be allowed three (3) substitutes and no more. All substitutes must present themselves to the Referee before taking their place.

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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY
GROUP II. No. 335

“How to Play Rugby”

By
“OLD INTERNATIONAL”

This book has been written by a prominent British player who uses the above nom de plume. It has had a large sale in Great Britain and is undoubtedly the best book on the game ever written. Some of the subjects are as follows:

The Full-Back, The Three-Quarter-Back,
The Half-Back, The Forward, The Art of
Passing, Positions of the Units Forming the
Three-Quarter Line, Cross Running and
In-Passing, The Blind Side, Tactical Methods
of Attack, Hints on Referees, The “Spirit”
of the Game, etc.

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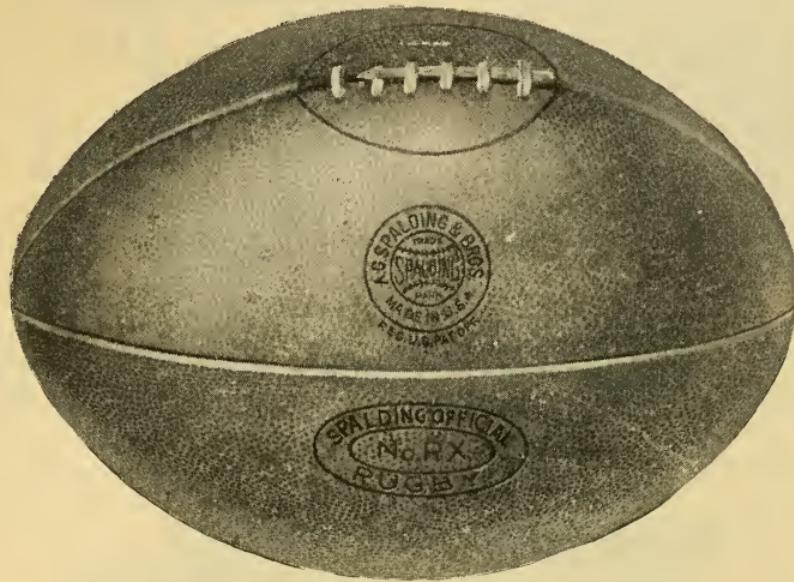
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Spalding Official Rugby No. RX Foot Ball



MADE in six sections of best English leather. This ball is used in the school and college contests on the Pacific Coast, where the English Rugby game is played. Also in the contests with Australian teams. Constructed in the best possible manner, and in exact accordance with the Official Rugby Rules. No. RX. Official Rugby. Each, \$5.00

Extra Bladders

No. OR. Guaranteed pure gum Para rubber bladder, for No. RX ball. Each, \$1.00

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Spalding "Special Rugby" Foot Ball Pants

No. RP. Extra quality brown canvas or white duck, soft finish, very full in the legs and half lined. Made also with elastic top instead of fly front. . Pair, \$1.00

Not carried in stock. Made on special order only.

Spalding Rugby Head Harness

No. RC. Light weight leather, lined. The proper thing for the Rugby game as played in England and Australia and on the Pacific Coast. Each, 75c.



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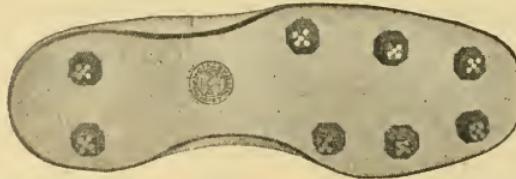
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SPALDING RUGBY FOOT BALL SHOES



No. R



Showing arrangement of cleats on Nos. R and A3R Shoes

No. R. Drab horse hide, good quality, with box toe and special leather cleats. This is the style shoe worn by practically all the teams on the Pacific Coast playing the Rugby game. Pair, \$5.00 ★ \$57.00 Doz. prs.

No. A3R. Black chrome leather, good quality light weight shoe, made without box toe, but with same style cleats as on our No. R shoe.

Pair, \$4.50 ★ \$48.60 Doz. prs.

SPALDING WATERPROOF OIL, used on uppers and soles, greatly adds to wear of Foot Ball Shoes. Can, 25 Cents.

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SPALDING ATHLETIC STOCKINGS

Our "Highest Quality" Stockings, Nos. 3-0, 3-0S and 3-0C are best quality worsted. They are heavy ribbed, full fashioned, hug the leg closely but comfortably, and are very durable. Supplied regularly with white mercerized cotton feet, tripled toes and heels, but furnished on special order without feet at no extra charge.

No. 3-0. Best worsted, white mercerized feet. Carried in stock in Black, Navy Blue, and Maroon. Supplied on special orders in any color. Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. 3-0S. Alternate stripe, best quality worsted, white mercerized feet. Made on special orders only, in any colors (not more than two colors). Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. 3-0C. Calf with one stripe 4 inches wide, best quality worsted, white mercerized feet. Made on special orders in any colors (not more than two colors). Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

SPECIAL ORDERS—PLAIN COLORS—All Spalding Stockings (except No. 4R) are supplied in any color on special orders without extra charge.

STRIPES—Striped Stockings are supplied (except in No. 4RC) in any colors (not more than two colors) on special orders, without extra charge. N.B.—Three different shades are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, and Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, Cardinal will be supplied.

SPALDING RIBBED CALF-STRİPE STOCKINGS

STRİPE 4 INCHES WİDE AROUND CALF

Stock Colors—These stockings are carried in stock in following color combinations. Second color indicates calf stripe.

BLACK AND SCARLET

MAROON AND WHITE

BLACK AND ORANGE

ROYAL BLUE AND WHITE

SCARLET AND WHITE

NAVY AND WHITE

COLUMBIA BLUE AND WHITE (except in No. 4RC).

COLORED COTTON FEET

SPECIAL ORDERS—See special note above regarding special orders (except for No. 4RC).

Supplied on special orders without feet at no extra charge (except No. 4RC).

No. 1RC. Heavy weight, good quality worsted, white mercerized cotton feet, tripled toes and heels. Per pair, \$1.10 ★ \$12.00 Doz.

No. 2RC. Medium weight, all wool, white mercerized cotton feet, reinforced toes and heels. Per pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 3RC. Good quality wool, white cotton feet, with reinforced toes and heels. Per pair, 75c. ★ \$8.40 Doz.

No. 4RC. Striped Cotton, white feet. Furnished in stock colors only. No special orders. Per pair, 40c. ★ \$4.32 Doz.

Ribbed Alternate Striped Stockings

STRİPED 2-INCH ALTERNATE—Stockings striped alternately not carried in stock at our stores, but will be made on special orders in any colors (not more than two colors) at prices specified below. Supplied without feet at no extra charge.

No. 1RC

No. 1RC

No. 1RS. Heavy weight, good quality worsted. Feet same as No. 1RC. Per pair, \$1.10 ★ \$12.00 Doz.
No. 2RS. Medium weight, all wool. Feet same as No. 2RC. " 1.00 ★ 10.80 "
No. 3RS. Good quality wool. Feet same as No. 3RC. " .75 ★ 8.40 "

Spalding Ribbed Stockings—Plain Colors

WITH WHITE COTTON FEET—REINFORCED AT TOES AND HEELS

Carried in stock in following colors: BLACK, NAVY BLUE, MAROON. See special note above regarding special orders (except for No. 4R).

No. 1R. Heavy weight, good quality worsted. Feet same as No. 1RC. Per pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 2R. Medium weight, all wool. Feet same as No. 2RC. " .80 ★ 8.64 "

No. 3R. Good quality wool. Feet same as No. 3RC. " .60 ★ 6.48 "

No. 4R. Cotton. Stock Colors. No special orders. " .25 ★ 2.70 "

Special White Stockings

No. BB. Natural white stockings, light weight, worn under regular colored stockings. Per pair, 15c.

Spalding Heavy Cotton Socks for Athletes

No. SS. Good quality, ribbed and very full in leg to allow for turn over. Supplied in either light, medium or dark gray. Particularly suitable for tramping, snowshoeing and tobogganing. Pair, 50c.

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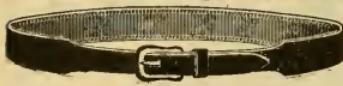
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Spalding Leather and Worsted Belts



No. 400



No. 801

Spalding Worsted Web Belts

COLORS: Red, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Black, White, Maroon
No. 3-0. Leather lined belt, worsted, web covered, 1½ in.

Each, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

No. 47. Leather lined belt, felt covered.
Each, 50c. ★ 5.40 Doz.

Spalding Leather Wrist Supporters

No. 50.	Grain leather, lined, single strap-and-buckle.	Each, 25c.
No. 100.	Solid belt leather, Tan or Black, single strap-and-buckle.	" 25c.
No. 300.	Solid belt leather, Tan or Black, laced fastening.	" 25c.
No. 200.	Solid belt leather, Tan or Black, double strap-and-buckle.	" 40c.
No. 400.	Genuine pigs skin, lined, in improved English slotted style.	" 50c.



Give circumference around smallest part of wrist, and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 106.	Cotton thread.	Ea., 35c.
No. 106A.	Silk thread.	" 5.00

Spalding Elastic Bandage

Composed of threads of rubber completely covered. The pressure can be applied wherever necessary. To fasten insert end under last fold.

No. 30.	Width 3 in., 5 yards long (stretched).	Each, 60c.
No. 25.	Width 2½ in., 5 yards long (stretched).	Each, 50c.



Mike Murphy "Rub-In" Athletic Liniment

THIS PREPARATION is the same as has been used by Mike Murphy, the famous athletic trainer, in conditioning the Yale, University of Pennsylvania and other college teams which have been under his charge. He is famous for the perfect condition in which he brings his athletes into a contest, and the ingredients and proper preparation of his "Rub-In" Liniment has been a closely guarded secret. He has finally turned the formula over to A. G. Spalding & Bros. with perfect confidence that the proper materials will always be used in preparing the liniment and that no considerations will induce us to cheapen it in any way.

Large bottles. Each, 50c. Small bottles. Each, 25c.

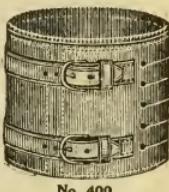
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No. 400



Elbow Bandage

Give circumference above and below elbow, and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 102.	Cotton thread.	Each, \$1.00
No. 102A.	Silk thread.	" 2.00



Spalding Ankle Bandage

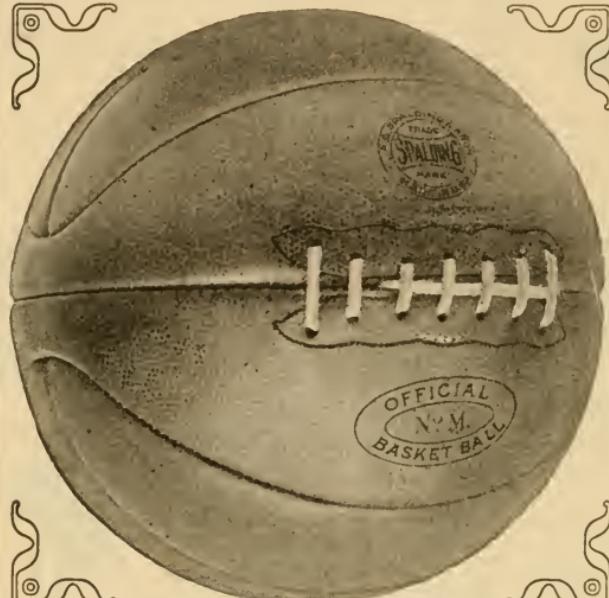
Give circumference around ankle and over instep; state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 105.	Cotton thread.	Ea., \$1.00
No. 105A.	Silk thread.	" 2.00

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The Spalding Official Basket Ball



THE ONLY OFFICIAL BASKET BALL

WE GUARANTEE
this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

OFFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



Extract from

Official Collegiate Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.



Extract from Women's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



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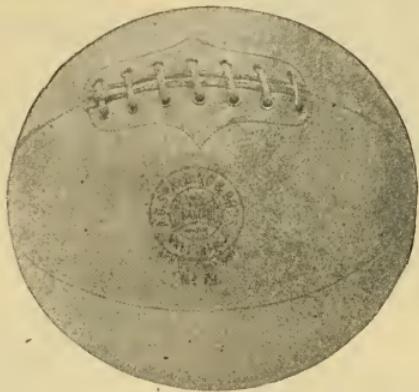
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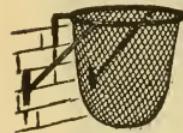
Spalding Basket Balls



Spalding "Special" No. E.

No. E. Imported pebble grain leather case. Extra heavy guaranteed pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded). Complete in box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle. Superior to any other except our No. M Official Ball.

Each, \$4.00



No. 80

Extract from Official Rule Book

RULE III. GOALS

Sec. 3. The goal made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official goal.

Sec. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

Spalding "Official" Basket Ball Goals

No. 80. Officially adopted and must be used in all match games.

Pair, \$4.00

No. 90. This is the only drop forged goal made, to the best of our knowledge. We can guarantee that even under the heaviest and most severe use it will not break. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals. Extra heavy nets. This is the style goal that should be used in all large gymnasiums. Pair, \$5.00

Spalding Practice Goals

No. 70. Japanned Iron Rings and Brackets. Complete with nets. Per pair, \$3.00

Spalding Nets, Separate, for Goals

Heavy twine; hand knitted; white. The same as supplied with No. 80 Goals. Per pair, 50c.

Spalding Bladders

Guaranteed Quality

Pure Para rubber (not compounded), and are guaranteed.

No. OM. For Nos. M and E balls. Each, \$1.50
No. A. For No. 18 ball. 1.00



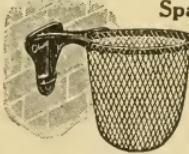
Spalding Canvas Holder

No. 01. For carrying an inflated basket ball. Each, \$1.00

Spalding "Practice" No. 18

No. 18. Good quality leather cover. Each ball complete in box with pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded). guaranteed; rawhide lace and lacing needle. Each, \$3.00

Spalding Detachable Basket Ball Goals



Pat. May 28, 1909



Fittings on No. 50 Goals

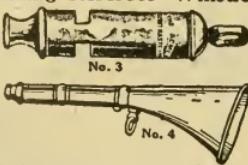


No. 50. Detached readily from the wall or upright, leaving no obstruction to interfere with other games or with general gymnasium work. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals. Per pair, \$6.00

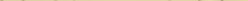
Spalding Referees' Whistles



No. 7.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 21.

No. 7. Nickel-plated, heavy metal whistle. The most satisfactory and loudest of any. Each, 50c.
No. 4. Horn Whistle, nickel-plated, heavy metal. 75c.
No. 3. Nickel-plated, special deep tone. 75c.
No. 2. Very reliable, popular design. 25c.

Spalding Basket Ball Score Books

No. 1. Paper cover, 10 games. Each, 10c.
No. 2. Cloth cover, 25 games. " 25c.
No. A. Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games. " 10c.
No. B. Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games. " 25c.

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No. 6B

Spalding Special Basket Ball Pants



No. 5B



No. 7B

No. 6B. Good quality, either Gray or White flannel, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. 5B. Heavy Brown or White canvas, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 7B. White silesia, hips padded; loose fitting. Pair, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

No. 40P. Padded knee length pants. White silesia. Pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 40. Similar to No. 40P, but unpadded. Pair, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

Stripes down sides of any of above pants, extra. Pair, 25c. ★ \$2.70 Doz.



No. 40P

Spalding Thumb Protector



No. T. Substantial support for thumb and wrist; will answer for either right or left hand. Each, 50c.

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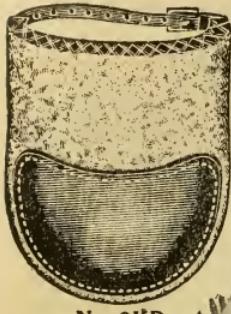
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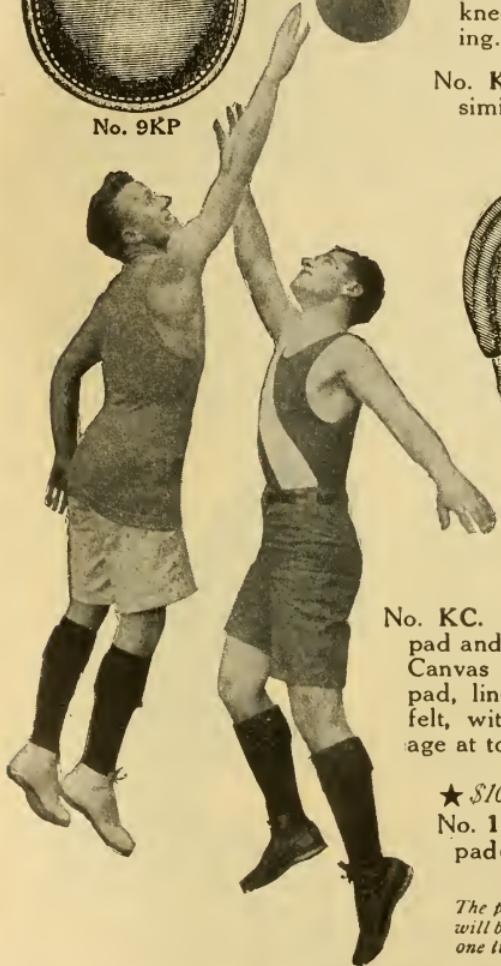
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Spalding Basket Ball Knee Pads and Protectors



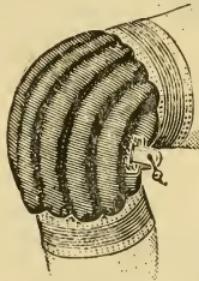
No. 9KP



No. 9KP. Solid leather knee cap, heavily padded with felt. Conforms to curve of knee. Leather strap-and-buckle for fastening. . . . Pair, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz. Prs.

No. KP. Made entirely of felt. Otherwise similar to No. 9KP.

Pair, \$2.00 ★ \$21.60 Doz. Prs.

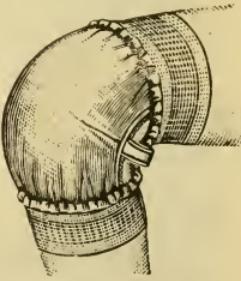


No. KE

No. KE. Combined knee pad and elastic bandage. Leather covered roll style padding, complete with elastic knee bandage, which holds pad in place and gives additional support.

Pair, \$2.50

★ \$27.00 Doz. Prs.



No. KC

No. KC. Combined knee pad and elastic bandage. Canvas covered knee pad, lined with heavy felt, with elastic bandage at top and bottom.

Pair, \$1.00

★ \$10.80 Doz. Pairs

No. 1. Knee Pad, knit knee piece, heavily padded with woolskin. . . . Pair, 75c.

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No. BBS



No. AB



No. AB. High cut, drab calf, Blucher cut; heavy suction soles, superior quality.

Per pair, \$5.00



No. P



No. BBL. Ladies'. High cut, black chrome leather, good quality suction soles.

Per pair, \$4.50



No. BBL



Spalding Special Canvas Top Basket Ball Shoes

Special quality soft rubber soles. These soles absolutely hold on the most slippery floor. Light weight, durable, correct in design

No. P. Per pair, \$4.00 ★ \$43.20 Dozen pairs.

On orders for five pairs or more, price in italics, preceded by ★ will apply.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect July 5, 1913. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY



SPALDING CANVAS TOP BASKET BALL SHOES



No. HH

No. HH. High cut white canvas uppers. Sole surface is similar to our popular gymnasium shoes, but of white, best quality rubber, twice as thick as on rubber sole canvas gymnasium shoes. Men's sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive. Per pair, \$2.25 ★ \$24.30 Doz.

No. H.HB. Boys', 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH. Per pair, \$2.00 ★ \$21.60 Doz.

No. HHX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH. Per pair, \$1.80 ★ \$19.44 Doz.

No. H. Men's, same as No. HH, but low cut. Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive. Per pair, \$2.00 ★ \$21.60 Doz.



No. IH

No. HB. Boys', 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H. | No. HX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H. Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz. | Per pair, \$1.60 ★ \$17.28 Doz.

SPALDING CANVAS SHOES, with Rubber Soles

MEN'S—Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

No. IH. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Men's of white canvas, ladies' of black.

Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. I. Low cut. Otherwise as No. IH.

Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. M. High cut. Pr., .90 ★ 9.72 "

No. K. Low cut. .80 ★ 8.64 "

YOUTHS'—Sizes, 11 to 2, inclusive.

No. IHX. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Youths' of white canvas, misses' of black.

Per pair, \$1.40 ★ \$14.12 Doz.

No. IX. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHX. Pair, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. MX. High cut. .80 ★ 8.64 "

No. XK. Low cut. .70 ★ 7.56 "

BOYS'—Sizes, 2½ to 5½, inclusive.

No. IHB. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Boys' of white canvas, girls' of black.

Per pair, \$1.60 ★ \$17.28 Doz.

No. IB. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHB. Pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. MS. Highcut. Pr., .85 ★ 9.18 "

No. KB. Low cut. .75 ★ 8.10 "

SPALDING LADIES' GYMNASIUM SHOES—Flexible Soles



No. BHL



No. OPL

No. BHL. Good quality selected leather, black color, with elkskin soles, high cut. Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. PL. Elkskin, pearl color, elkskin soles, high cut.

Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. OPL. Same as PL, except low cut. " 1.25 ★ 13.80 "

No. OHL. Same as BHL, but low cut. " 1.25 ★ 13.80 "

No. SL. Selected drab, color leather, high cut. . . . Per pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. OSL. Same as No. SL, except low cut.

Per pair, 90c. ★ \$9.72 Doz.

**Canvas
Gymnasium
and
Acrobatic
Shoes**



No. FE

No. FE. Extra high cut, best quality canvas shoes, with leather soles. Made especially for acrobatic work. Per pair, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. E. Low cut canvas shoes, canvas soles. Per pair, 35c.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen pairs or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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QUALITY

Spalding Gymnasium Shoes

Gymnasium Shoes must be comfortable and easy, yet fit snugly and give the wearer a sure footing—they must also be durable. Spalding Gymnasium Shoes possess all of these good qualities and, in addition, are reasonable in price.



No. 15



No. 155



No. 166



No. 90L



No. 85L



No. 21



No. 20



No. 148

No. 15. High cut, kangaroo uppers, genuine elk-skin soles. Will not slip on floor; extra light, hand made. Correct shoes for boxing. Per pair, \$5.00

No. 155. High cut, elk-skin soles, and will not slip on floor; soft and flexible; ladies' and men's sizes. . Per pair, \$4.50

No. 166. Low cut, selected leather, extra light and electric soles; ladies' and men's sizes.

Per pair, \$3.00

No. 90L. Ladies'. Low cut, black leather, electric soles and corrugated rubber heels. Pair, \$2.50

No. 21. High cut, black leather, electric soles. Hand sewed; turned, which makes shoes extremely light and flexible.

Per pair, \$2.50

No. 85L. Ladies'. Low cut, black leather, with roughened electric soles. Per pair, \$2.00

No. 20. Low cut. Otherwise as No. 21. Hand sewed, turned shoes. Per pair, \$2.00

No. 20L. Ladies'. Otherwise as No. 20. Hand sewed, turned shoes. Per pair, \$2.00

Spalding Special Bowling Shoes

No. 148. For bowling and general athletic use. Best selected light drab chrome tanned leather uppers with elkskin soles. Lace extremely low down. Pair, \$3.50

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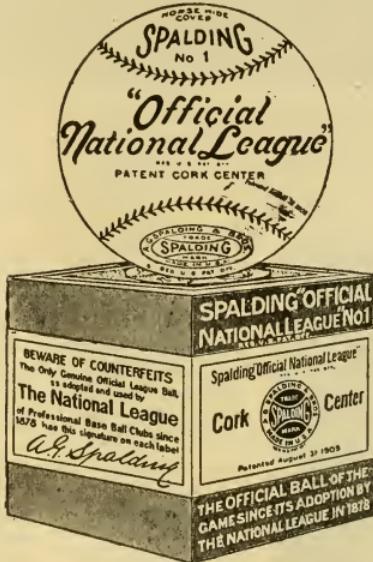
TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "Official National League" Ball

Patent Cork Center

Patented August 31, 1909



No. 1 { Each, - - \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.



This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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QUALITY

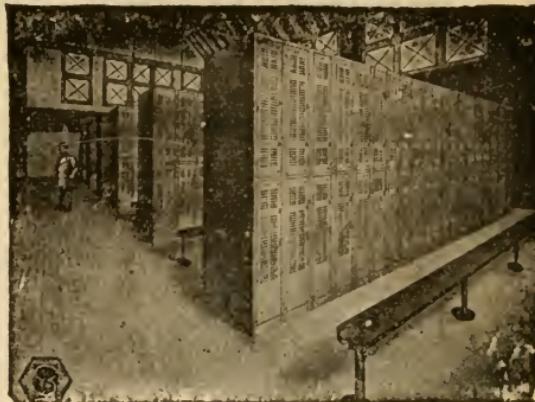


Durand-Steel Lockers

Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh or expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers Installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12'x 15'x 42', Double Tier.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and in addition, are fire-proof.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

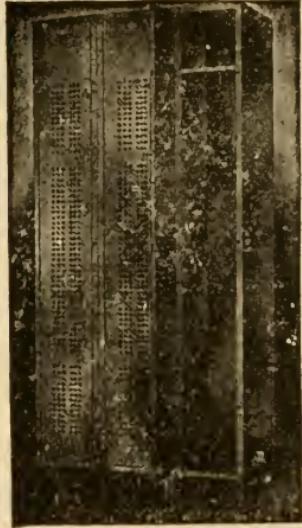
DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 Inch	12 x 12 x 60 Inch
15 x 15 x 36 Inch	15 x 15 x 60 Inch
12 x 12 x 42 Inch	12 x 12 x 72 Inch
15 x 15 x 42 Inch	15 x 15 x 72 Inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

We are handling lockers as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of prices.



Our Lockers in Double Tier



Three Lockers in Single Tier

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SPALDING'S NEW ATHLETIC GOODS CATALOGUE

The following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. :: :: :: SEND FOR A FREE COPY.

SEE LIST OF SPALDING STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Ankle Brace, Skate	Emblems	Jackets—	Platforms, Striking Bag	Skate Bag
Ankle Supporter	Embroidery	Fencing	Poles—	Skate Keys
Athletic Library	Exercisers—	Foot Ball	Ski	Skate Rollers
Attachments	Elastic	Javelins	Vaulting	Skate Straps
Chest Weight	Home	Jerseys	Polo Roller, Goods	Skate Sundries
Bags—	Felt Letters	Knee Protectors	Protectors	Skin
Caddy	Fencing Sticks	Knickerbockers, Foot Ball	Abdomen	Snow Shoes
Striking	Fighting Dummies	Lace, Foot Ball	Eye-glass	Sprint Lances
Skates	Finger Protection, Hockey	Laces, Lacrosse Goods	Finger, Field Hockey	Squash Goods
Balls—	Flag—	Ladies'—	Indoor Base Ball	Standards—
Ball	College	Fencing Goods	Knee	Vaulting
Basket	Marking, Golf	Field Hockey Goods	Thumb, Basket Ball	Volley Ball
Field Hockey	Foils, Fencing	Gymnasium Shoes	Protection, Running Shoes	Straps—
Foot, College	Foot Balls—	Gymnasium Suits	Pucks, Hockey, Ice	For Three-Legged Race.
Foot, Rugby	Association	Skates, Ice	Push Ball	Skate
Foot, Soccer	College	Skates, Roller	Pushers, Chamois	Sticky Roller Polo
Golf	Rugby	Snow Shoes	Quoits.	Stop Bords
Hand	Foot Ball Clothing	Lanes for Sprints	Racks, Golf Ball	Striking Bags
Hurley	Foot Ball Goal Nets	Leg Guards—	Rackets, Squash	Suites—
Indoor Base	Foot Ball Timer	Foot Ball	Rapiers, Fencing	Base Ball, Indoor
Lacrosse	Gloves—	Ice Hockey	Referee's Whistle	Gymnasium, Ladies'
Medicine	Boxing	Letters—	Rings—	Soccer
Playground	Fencing	Embroidered	Exercising—	Swimming
Polo, Roller	Golf	Felt	Swinging	Water Polo
Polo, Water	Hand Ball	Limiment, "Mike Murphy"	Rowing Machines	Suppliers—
Push	Hockey, Field	Masks—	Sacks, for Sack Racing	Ankle
Squash	Hockey, Ice	Fencing	Sandals, Snow Shoe	Wrist
Volley	Lacrosse	Nose	Sandow Dumb Bells	Suspensions
Ball Cleaner, Golf	Goals	Masseur, Abdominal	Scabbards, Skate	Sweaters
Bandages, Elastic	Basket Ball	Matresses, Gymnasium	Bank Ball	Swivels, Striking Bags
Bar Bells	Foot Ball	Matresses, Wrestling	Shin Guards—	Swords, Fencing
Bar Stalls	Hockey, Field	Megaphone	Association	Swords, Duelling
Bars—	Hockey, Ice	Minigons	College	Tackling Machine
Horizontal	Lacrosse	Handball	Field Hockey	Take-Off Board
Parallel	Goals	Striking Bag	Ice Hockey	Tape, Measuring, Steel
Bases, Indoor	Basket Ball	Moccasins	Shirts—	Tees, Golf
Bats, Indoor	Foot Sundries	Monograms	Athletic	Tennis Posts, Indoor
Belts—	Golf Clubs	Mouthpiece, Foot Ball	Rubber, Reducing	Tights—
Elastic	Golf Sundries	Mufflers, Angora	Soccer	Full
Leather and Worsted	Golfetts	Needle, Lacing	Shoes—	Full, Wrestling
Bladders	Grips	Nets—	Acrobatic	Hockey
Basket Ball	Athletic	Basket Ball	Basket Ball	Knee
Fighting Dummy	Golf	Golf Driving	Bowling	Toboggans
Foot Ball	Gymnasium, Home	Volley Ball	Clog	Toboggan Cushions
Striking Bag	Gymnasium Board, Hon.	Numbers, Competitors	Fencing	Toe Boards
Blades, Fencing	Gymnasium, Home Outfits	Pads—	Shoes—	Toques
Blankets, Foot Ball	Hammers, Athletic	Chamois, Fencing	Foot Ball, College	Trapeze, Adjustable
Caddy Badges	Hangers for Dumb Bells	Foot Ball	Foot Ball, Rugby	Trapeze, Single
Caps—	Hangers for Indian Clubs	Wrestling	Foot Ball, Soccer	Trouns—
Lacrosse	Hats, University	Pistol, Golf	College	I. M. C. A.
Outing	Head Harness	Pants—	Gymnasium	Foot Ball
Skull	Health Pull	Basket Ball	Jumping	Trunks—
University	Hob Nails	Boys' Knee	Running	Velvet
Water Polo	Hockey Pucks	Foot Ball, College	Skating	Worsted
Chest Weights	Hockey Sticks, Ice	Foot Ball, Rugby	Snow	Uniforms—
Circle, Seven-Foot	Indian Clubs	Hurdles, Safety	Squash	Base Ball, Indoor
Clock Golf	Inflaters—	Hurley Sticks	Street	Wands, Calisthenic
Collarette, Knited	Foot Ball	Indian Clubs	Walking	Watches, Stop
Corks, Running	Striking Bag	Pennants, College	Shoes—	Weights, 56-lb.
Cross Bars, Vaulting		Pistol, Starter's	Athletic	Whistles
Discus, Olympic		Plasters, Fencing	Indoor	Wrestling Equipment
Discs—		Plates—	Massage	Wrist Machines
Marking, Golf		Teeing, Golf.	Skates—	
Rubber, Coll Shoe			Ice	
Disks, Striking Bag			Roller	
Dumb Bells				

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A.G. Spalding.*
PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products — without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-seven years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.



SPALDING'S

ATHLETIC LIBRARY

A separate book covers every Athletic Sport
and is Official and Standard
Price 10 cents each

GRAND PRIZE



GRAND PRIX



ST. LOUIS, 1904

SPALDING ATHLETIC GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

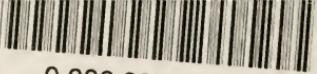
MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS
BOSTON	MILWAUKEE	KANSAS CITY
PHILADELPHIA	DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK	CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES
BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	SEATTLE
SYRACUSE	COLUMBUS	MINNEAPOLIS
ROCHESTER	INDIANAPOLIS	ST. PAUL
BALTIMORE	PITTSBURGH	DENVER
WASHINGTON	ATLANTA	DALLAS
LONDON, ENGLAND		LOUISVILLE
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND		NEW ORLEANS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND		MONTREAL, CANADA
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND		TORONTO, CANADA
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND		PARIS, FRANCE
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND		SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN	BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	LONDON, ENG.





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